The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6645. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Operations of Gen. Crook Against the Hostile Apaches.

Thirty-Eight Warriors Killed and the Women and Children Captured.

Five Bodies from the Peruvian Washed Ashore at Cape Cod.

More Damage by Ice in the Ohio and Mississippi.

Evidence in the "Bessie Rogers" Case at Newport, R. I.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Operations of Gen. Crook's Forces—Thirty-Eight Apaches Killed, and Many Women and Children Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The troops that had been operating against the Apaches near Camp Verde, in Arizona, returned to their camp Dec. 17. Lieut. Rice, commanding a detachment of the Fifth Cavalry and the Hualapa scouts, fought the Apaches twice in the Red Rock country; killed thirteen warriors, captured several women, with their children, and destroyed large quantities of Indian supplies. The detachment under Capt. Price captured eleven prisoners, mostly women. Another expedition destroyed several camps. Gen. Crook has his entire mounted force in the field, and they are moving in every direction against the Indians. Capt. Randall's force had several engagements in the Tonto Basin; killed twenty-five warriors, and captured their women and children.

The Modocs—Waiting for the Howitzers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The latest advices from the seat of the Modoc war state that the regulars are waiting for the transportation of howitzers. In the meantime the forces of Capt. Jack are daily increasing.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wrecks and Salvage on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—Most of the cargo of the wrecked brig Branch has been saved, and has arrived here.

The brig Raina, reported ashore at Port Hastings has been got off after discharging her cargo.

Five Bodies of the Crew of the Peruvian Washed Ashore.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The body of the second mate, Mr. Henry B. Ballard, and four other bodies from the wrecked shipPeruvian washed ashore on Cape Cod yesterday. Some of them were badly disfigured.

Ashore in a Fog—A Bark Bilged and Sunk.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—At 7½ A. M., today, during the prevalence of a thick fog, the bark Aurora, of Salem, Capt. McBride, from Accra, Africa, bound for Boston, went ashore at Roger's Hollow, South Wellfleet. The masts were cut away to ease the vessel, but at 9 A. M. she bilged, and filled with water. All hands were saved. Her cargo consisted of palm-oil and gum copal.

THE RIVER ICE.

A Gorge at Wheeling Breaks, Destroying Two Steamers—More Disasters in the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The ice gorge at Wheeling, West Va., gave way this morning, carrying down the steamer Carry Brooks. The gorge at Madison, Ind., also gave way this morning, carrying the steamer General Buell a mile below, and sinking her. The ice in the Licking River has just started.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—A large cake of ice got detached from the gorge at Arsenal Island, and anchored yesterday afternoon below this city. During its passage down the river it carried with it two transfer boats and a barge, and sunk a barge loaded with iron, which was lying alongside the tow-boat Wild Duck, at Carondelet.

Latest Appearance of the Ohio River Ice.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—News from above here indicates a very high river coming down. The Licking River was running out heavy ice and a large number of loose saw logs this afternoon, but the ice is soft and well broken up. No additional damage has been done. Two or three small steamers were thrown aground, with little injury. The rumor current last night that the Leonora went down with the ice is false. She is safe at the lower part of the city. The Kanawha River has risen sixteen feet at Charleston. The Ohio rose seven feet in twenty-four hours at Ironton. In anticipation of a flood here, the people in the lower part of the city are removing their merchandise from cellars, and placing it high and dry.

The ice in the Muskingum, at Zanesville, this morning, threw Granger's mill off its foundations and sank the steamer William Fox.

The steamer Emma Graham sank near Middleport today. Loss, $6,000, together with $6,000 worth of flour; no insurance.

More Damage by Ice on the Ohio—Anxiety in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The gorge at Madison, Ind., broke at 4 o'clock this morning, taking the steamer General Buell down a mile and sinking her. The vessel is a total loss. It also broke to pieces and sank the steamer Nat Williams, together with a ferry-boat. The gorge also pushed a large number of empty coal-barges and some loaded ones on the bank, and completely wrecked them.

From 8 P. M. yesterday to 6 A. M. this morning the river at Madison rose eight feet.

The following are the losses: The General Buell, $40,000; Nat Williams, $2,000; the ferry-boat, $2,000; coal and empty barges, $30,000; total, $74,000.

The gorge is looked for at Louisville with considerable anxiety. It is expected about 9 P. M.

Damage to Vessels at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—A large amount of ice has been running in the Monongahela River, but has caused little damage. The large number of canal barges at different points above here are now out of danger. The Petrolia, an old tow-boat, was struck by ice, at the wharf, this afternoon, and sunk below Smithfield-street Bridge. The loss has not been ascertained.

It is reported that there are twelve feet of water at Rochester. Two steam-boats were sunk there today by the ice.

ARKANSAS.

Senator Rice Reported to be Urging a Conflict—Election Litigation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 3.—The Convention of the Reform Party meets to-morrow. It is understood that Senator Rice is urging the setting up of a separate State Government to compel Congress to take some action in regard to the late election in this State. The leading Democrats oppose the movement, and it is thought it will not be carried into effect.

Two more bills will be filed before Judge Caldwell to-morrow, by candidates on the Reform ticket of the late election, who claim to have been elected. The first case comes up for argument Monday.

Railroad Extension Toward Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The last rail on the Northern Division of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, connecting Little Rock, Ark., with St. Louis, was laid yesterday. The Southern Division of this road extends from Little Rock to Northern Texas, where connection will be made with the International Railway, which, in turn, connects at Herne, Texas, with a system of roads extending to the Gulf of Mexico. This division will be completed within the present year.

SINKING OF THE BESSIE ROGERS.

Investigation of the Circumstances of the Collision in Newport Harbor, in August Last—The Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—Inspectors E. P. Beckwith and P. B. Hovey, of the New-London District, met at the Custom-house, in this city, today, for the purpose of taking testimony in reference to the sinking of the British bark Bessie Rogers, by the steamer Bristol, on the 10th of August last, the facts of which the public are familiar with. The investigation today was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the officers of the Bristol were guilty of negligence, or whether the bark was anchored in a proper position; and if so, to show if the steam-boat company is not, in a legal point of view, responsible for all damages to the bark. The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken:

Peter W. Wilkey, sworn: Am an occasional Inspector of Customs at Newport; by orders of the Collector, I was on duty on board the British bark Bessie Rogers on the 9th of August last; I retired to the cabin that night at about nine o'clock; before going below, I noticed a light set in the starboard fore-rigging, and there was a watchman on deck; I was lying on a lounge in the cabin, and was awakened by shouting on deck, at about three o'clock on the morning of the 10th; within a minute afterward there was a crash, when I sprang up and ran on deck; I found the steamer Bristol had struck us on the port side about amidships; I got on board the steamer as soon as I could, being somewhat infirm; there was a very thick fog when I came on deck; I did not hear nor understand that the watchman on deck was to give a fog signal in case the weather was thick; I awoke several times during the night, but did not hear any fog signal either time; the last time I awoke before the collision was about two hours before; the several times I woke I heard the watchman traveling on deck.

Geo. F. Fowler, of Newport, sworn: I hold a branch license as first-class pilot for Newport Harbor, Providence River, and vicinity; on the 7th of August I boarded the British bark Bessie Rogers and piloted her into Newport Harbor and anchored her in what we call the Roads, at about half a mile, more or less, westward of the breakwater, which is the usual anchorage of square-rigged vessels waiting for orders; it is not the usual custom of the New-York steamers to come up that side of the island, but when the inner harbor is filled with small craft, and the weather is thick, they then go outside; did not take any ranges when I anchored the bark, only I ran over the usual range when I brought her inside from the middle of the passage abreast of the Dumpling to the Maitland House, which is from one-half to three-fourths of a mile north-north-east from the Breakwater Light; after anchoring the bark, and before leaving, I told the Captain to be sure and keep a watchman on deck and a good light burning in the rigging at night, but did not tell him to ring a bell or blow a whistle in thick weather; I have anchored various vessels, among which were frigates and other vessels of war, as near in the locality where the Bessie Rogers is as I could bring them; have anchored two foreign vessels since she was sunk—one just above and the other just below the wreck—one drawing about eighteen feet and the other about fourteen feet of water; I never anchored a vessel in that vicinity that the Harbor-Master ordered to change her anchorage; but I have anchored vessels in other parts of the harbor which he has ordered to alter their anchorage; I have followed piloting in this harbor and vicinity for about thirty-five years; I am not aware of any law requiring a vessel at anchorage to blow a horn or ring a bell during a fog, but should think that the Captain of a vessel, for his own vessel's safety, should do so.

Benjamin W. Pearce, sworn: I am Harbor-Master of Newport Harbor; I noticed the anchorage of the bark Bessie Rogers, in August last, in what is sometimes termed the Roads; I considered that she was anchored outside of the track of steamers from New-York, and would not have thought of moving her on that account; if a vessel was anchored near the Breakwater Light, to westward of it, I should order her moved, so as to keep a good open way for the steamers to swing in, either going out or coming in, in case they went outside of Goat Island, which is only usual in thick weather, and when the inner harbor is filled with vessels, or when they made their terminus at Newport; I have never had a complaint from a vessel lying anchored in the vicinity of where the Bessie Rogers was anchored; I have never known it to be a custom for vessels laying at anchorage in the roadstead to ring a bell in thick weather, but think if they did it would be a very good precaution against accidents; I do not know of any law or regulation requiring a vessel while lying at anchor to give a fog signal.

The testimony of John Waters, the sub-marine diver and wrecker, who floated the Bristol after she was run ashore on Coal Mine Flats to prevent her sinking, was also taken, for the purpose of showing only the damage to her by the bark; but it had little importance upon the bearing of the investigation. The above evidence concluded the proceedings, and the Inspectors then visited the steamer Bristol to make some measurements, for the purpose of assisting them in coming to a verdict, after which they proceeded to New-London.

GAMBLING AND "POLICY."

Mayor Stokely of Philadelphia Determined to Extirpate the Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Mayor Stokely continues to push the police regulation against the gamblers and policy-dealers. The police, in compliance with the recent regulation, have already reported the location of numerous gambling-houses and the names of the proprietors. Many new policy-shops have also been discovered.

The difficulty in this matter between the Mayor and District-Attorney Mann still creates discussion in political circles. The better class of politicians and citizens commend the action of the Mayor highly. The amount of swindling perpetrated by the gamblers and policy-dealers upon unsophisticated strangers has recently been very large, and an abatement is certainly desirable. The gambling and policy party not only controlled the action of Attorney Mann, but, by more recent investigations, it has been elicited that some of the Councilmen have been bribed by those interested.

Mayor Stokely is actively engaged in unearthing many criminal acts that have heretofore been allowed to pass unnoticed by the city authorities. The new Board of City Councils has been organized. The Select Branch consists of twenty-three Republicans and six Democrats. The Common Branch stands fifty-five Republicans to twelve Democrats.

Five Stores in New-Orleans Burned—Suicide—A Jeweler Chloroformed and Robbed of $22,000—Political.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Five stores on Magazine-street, known as Aurich's-row, were burned today. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000, in home companies.

L. Mauler, tobacco merchant, fifty years of age, shot himself dead, this morning, in a street-railroad car. He leaves a wife and three children.

D. Jones, jeweler, had chloroform administered to him today, and was robbed of $22,000 in jewelry and money.

The Democratic Legislature is expected to reassemble on Monday. United States troops still hold the Mechanics' Institute.

The Nashville Fire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The losses by the fire last night are estimated at $70,000. Of this amount, $45,000 fall upon Messrs. Northman, who are insured for $20,000. The loss on the building, and the damage to Winstead's shoe stock by water, are fully covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire originated through the operations of burglars, who had got into Newman's store.

Cold Weather in Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 3.—Yesterday was the eleventh day in succession that the mercury has been at or below zero at sunrise. The average degree of cold at that hour has been from 10° to 12° below zero, and the average at noon has been from 8° to 10° above zero. Today the weather is moderating, with an easterly wind and heavy rain.

Probable Murder in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—On Sunday evening last the dead body of Eugene A. Purdell, supposed to have been a Frenchman, and a clock-cleaner, was found in a gully in the vicinity of Howe's store in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, with marks of violence upon it, which indicate that the deceased had been murdered and robbed. Purdell, when last seen alive, was in company with a negro whom he had engaged to pilot him through the county.

Fire in Buffalo—Sparks from a Tin-smith's Furnace While Mending a Roof.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—The large three-story brick buildings, Nos. 135 and 137 Main-street, extending through to Quay-street, owned and occupied by Ransom, Sons & Co. as their western depot for the manufacture of patent medicines, took fire this afternoon from sparks left by tinsmiths who had been engaged in repairing the roof, and were entirely destroyed. The large quantity of combustible matter in the establishment rendered the efforts of the firemen futile. The loss is estimated at $70,000 on buildings and stock, and is covered by insurance. Messrs. Shirrell & Hister, manufacturers of crystal soap, occupied a portion of the premises on Quay-street, and were only partially insured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Several Cars Thrown Down an Embankment and Burned—Nobody Killed, but Many Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Early this evening the express-train going north on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad ran off the track at Moravia, the two rear cars going down an embankment of thirty feet. Twenty passengers were injured, but none seriously except one old lady, who had her leg broken. The injured passengers were taken to New-Castle and Youngstown. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley Branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail near Moravia, about five miles south of Newcastle, and the train, consisting of a baggage-car and three coaches, was thrown off and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear car. None of the passengers were burned or killed, but several were injured. The following are their names:

Seriously injured—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, Mackeesport, Penn., leg broken; Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head.

Slightly injured—John Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio; Wells Clarke, Youngstown, Ohio; Wm. Lowrie, Youngstown; Charles Carbaugh, Johnstown, Penn.; John Flynn, Power's Station; Geo. Read, Johnstown; Charles Passavant, Pittsburg; John Hott, Greensburg, Penn.; J. H. Hammond, New-Hamburg; Enoch Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neill, Sharon; P. Sherry, Newcastle, Penn.; C. B. Yateman, Pittsburg; Philip Osborn, the guard; Minnie Winters, Newcastle; C. C. Young, Albion, Penn.; Caroline Mulligan, Sharpsburg, Penn.; M. P. Hewitt, Sharpsburg; George Woodneff, New-Castle, and C. K. Phipp, the brakeman, of New-Castle.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Thursday night central over Lake Michigan has moved north-eastward into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high winds. Cloudy and foggy weather is now prevailing from Maryland and Pennsylvania to New-England, with light to fresh westerly winds; cloudy weather, occasional light snow, and brisk high westerly winds over the lower lake region; from Nebraska to Southern Ohio and southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts and Virginia, light to fresh westerly winds and clear weather, except for the South Atlantic coast, where fogs are reported. Light snow has fallen from Minnesota and Eastern Iowa, eastward, over the upper lake region. The river has decidedly risen during the evening at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England westerly to north-westerly winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather; for the Middle States westerly to north-westerly winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather, the former diminishing in force over the lower lake region; from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and cloudy weather; for the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds and clear weather; from the Ohio Valley to the upper lake region, generally clear weather and westerly winds, backing gradually to southerly; for the North-west, diminishing pressure, southerly winds, and very probably increasing cloudiness and threatening weather.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from Upper Michigan and Wisconsin to Minnesota are missing.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 41½°; 3 P. M., 46°; 6 P. M., 42½°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 35°. Average temperature yesterday, 39¾°.

Freshet in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—A rise in the Riviere Des Peres today undermined one of the abutments of the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge crossing that stream, six miles below this city, causing its fall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Loss about $25,000.

A Fatal Expedient—Death from Too Much Ice-Water and Other Cold Articles.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 1.

A young man named Vestal, residing on East Washington-street, a railroader by occupation, concluded some time since to abandon all his bad habits, and began by leaving off chewing tobacco. On Sunday he felt the appetite returning, and to throw it off commenced drinking ice-water, not stopping until he had swallowed, it is said, about three gallons. This was topped off with a quantity of frozen meat, and half a gallon of buttermilk. He did not feel very well on Monday, and consulted Dr. W. H. Kendrick, who gave him some medicine, but he continued to grow worse until yesterday morning, when the doctor called in Dr. Tice to consult on the case, but the efforts of both physicians were of no avail, as he died at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Church Troubles in Ulster County.

From the Ellenville Press.

The Episcopal church of this village was unceremoniously deprived of its seating accommodations last week. A lien has long been held on the seating fixtures of the church, and recently Mr. Humbert, of New-York, who has taken such a generous interest in the church, learning the fact, directed the pastor to enter into negotiations for their purchase, and, if they could be secured at a reasonable rate, to make a bargain. Terms were agreed upon, but owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Humbert's check in time, by a delay in the mail, Mr. Morse receded from his bargain, and fixed a higher figure. The matter was submitted to Mr. Humbert, who declined to pay the increased price, and the seats were accordingly removed. The church has been temporarily supplied with settees by Mr. Crisman.

The Value of Services in Time of Great Need.

From the Boston Globe, Dec. 31.

The suit of John B. Webster *vs.* The National Bank of Mutual Redemption, to recover for services in moving the assets of the bank during the fire, was heard yesterday in the Municipal Court. The plaintiff was engaged by the bank messenger at 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning to remove the assets of the bank, amounting to more than $1,000,000, which he did at about 8 o'clock, conveying them to Arlington-street. As the officers of the bank did not offer him what appeared to be an adequate compensation under the circumstances, he brought a suit to recover for his services. After examining a number of witnesses, among them several teamsters, who testified that the service was worth at that time at least $50 per hour, it was decided that, in such a case, the ordinary rule of damage would not apply, nor should the plaintiff be allowed to demand an extortionate sum, and, therefore, damages were awarded to the amount of $75. The judgment of the Court was appealed from, and the case will be tried by a jury during the ensuing term of the Superior Court.

Woful Plight of a New-England Railroad.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Jan. 1.

The poverty of the Vermont Central Railroad is apparent in many ways. Its employes are now paid off with "checks," to be cashed at the convenience of the Company in the indefinite future, and one of the men was in this city, yesterday, trying in vain to find somebody who would give him $40 in cash for a $50 check. The Company is said to be almost destitute of wood between South Vernon and Belchertown, and the engineers on several sections of the line are obliged to burn four-foot wood, as the Company will not hire it sawed; and, of course, cannot keep up steam with such fuel this cold weather. This is said to be one explanation of the chronic irregularity of the trains, which has become so bad on the New-London Northern portion of the line that a petition is receiving signatures at Stafford and elsewhere in Connecticut, asking the State Railroad Commissioners to take possession of the road.

WASHINGTON.

Current Topics at the National Capital.

Capt. Wilson and the Sultan of Zanzibar—The German Emigration Question—The Naval Academy—Gen. Sherman and Secretary Belknap.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The demand of Capt. Wilson, commander of the United States steamer Yantic, upon the Sultan of Zanzibar or Muscat, has doubtless been misrepresented in its transmission to this country. By the treaty of 1845 between Great Britain and the Sultan of Muscat, the slave-trade was absolutely prohibited in the dominions of the latter, except as to vessels transporting slaves coastwise from one part of the Sultan's dominions to another. This reservation has been grossly abused by the slave-traders, who, kidnapping and shipping the slaves from the lower coast, would, when out to sea, pursue their voyages to Arabia and the countries on the Persian Gulf, where they would sell the slaves. This practice has been going on for many years, and of late has grown so bold that Great Britain, by whose consent the exception was made in the first instance, could no longer overlook it, and called on this Government to join in the request to abrogate this reservation of the treaty. This was acceded to, and instructions given to the first vessel passing in that direction. Hence Capt. Wilson's communication to the Sultan and the latter's reply. The correspondence on the subject will shortly be made public.

GERMANY AND EMIGRATION.

Some time since it was sensationally announced that the German Minister, Baron Schlozer, had received a communication from Bismarck announcing the substantial prohibition of emigration, because of the desire of the German Government to strengthen itself for warlike exigencies. This report was flatly contradicted, as it deserved to be; but the true history of what did happen is now made public, and will be found in the following letter from the Imperial German Minister to the Secretary of State:

IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1872.

HIGHLY-ESTEEMED SIR: On the 28th ult. I had the honor to inform you that my Government had adopted no measures for the prevention or prohibition of emigration to the United States. You thereupon had the kindness, on the 2d inst., to apprise me of the information which, in view of my communication, you had furnished to the Press of this country. While I offer you, highly-esteemed Mr. Secretary of State, my warmest thanks for this manifestation of friendship, I take the liberty of making, at the same time, the following very respectful remark: According to the newspapers, the Prussian Government has ordered that emigrants shall in future not be transported at reduced rates upon our railways. This order is an apparent contradiction of my communication of the 28th ult. It is explained as follows: There was a time when the population of Germany had attained such proportions numerically, that the Government found itself obliged to favor emigration in every way. It was ordered at that time that emigrants should receive railway transportation at lower rates than other travelers. Two great wars have meanwhile had their unavoidable effect upon the population of Germany, and emigration, which deprives the country of its laboring force and the army of its material, can no longer appear desirable, and can, therefore, no longer be encouraged, as it formerly was, by the Government. There is, however, I think, an evident difference between the discontinuance of a temporary encouragement of emigration and a direct prohibition or prevention of the same. I have been induced to make this statement by a desire to prevent any misunderstanding which might arise. Accept, &c.

TERM OF STUDY AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend an amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, which provides that from and after June 30, 1873, the term of study at the Annapolis Naval Academy shall be six years, instead of four years, as now provided by law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The official relations between Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sherman have lately been a matter of comment, and rumors have existed of a serious difference between them, as to how orders shall be issued. But this difference has been one merely of opinion, which, it is said, has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned by the promulgation of the following army order, issued by Gen. Sherman today:

A general order, just issued by Gen. Sherman, announces that Major Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major O. M. Poe, United States Engineers, have been appointed Aids-de-camp on the personal staff of the General of the Army, vice Cols. F. T. Dent and Horace Porter, resigned. Col. O. M. Poe will remain, as now, at Detroit, until relieved of his present duties. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, in addition to his duties as Aid-de-camp, will perform the duties of Adjutant-General to the General of the Army. In addition to the usual reports and returns to the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington, the Division and Department Commanders will send copies of their monthly reports and returns to Col. Wm. D. Whipple, for the information of the General, and all correspondence and reports designed for the use of the General will be addressed to Col. Whipple, and all orders made to the army by the General will be made by or through him.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The following, from a comparative statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, shows the increase or decrease of collections from different sources for the first four months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period last year: On spirits there is an increase of $1,952,764; on tobacco, an increase of $574,006; the collections of the tax on banks and bankers has decreased $199,620; on adhesive stamps a decrease of $1,505,528; on penalties, there is an increase of $29,834; and on sources formerly taxed, but now exempt, the statement shows a decrease of $3,625,068. The decrease of receipts on the above-mentioned sources, where a falling off of the revenue appears, is solely due to legislation. The total decrease is on repealed sources, and amounts to $5,330,231. The total increase from sources taxable alike in 1872 and 1873 is $2,875,956. The aggregate of internal revenue receipts for the last quarter of the calendar year of 1872, is $26,330,025 20, a decrease from the reports for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, of $3,032,532 57.

DECEMBER PAYMENTS.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during December were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,232,777
War	4,010,442
Navy	1,535,770
Interior, Pensions, and Indians	3,389,385
Total	$14,168,374

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

POST-OFFICE BOXES.

The Postmaster-General has decided that families, firms, or companies, cannot combine to rent Post-office boxes conjointly, but that one box-rent must be collected for each firm, family, or company, enjoying such facilities.

BURNING OF THE LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, LAND-OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in the receipt of dispatches today, reporting that the Land Office and many of the records at Lincoln, Nebraska, were destroyed by the fire there. Also, that all the records of the Land Office at Dardanelle, Ark., were consumed in the fire which destroyed about half of that town about a week ago.

DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau show the number of distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst. to be 269, with a daily capacity of 289,638 gallons. During the month of December there was an increase of thirty-three distilleries and a decrease in the daily capacity of 22,645 gallons.

WORK OF THE REVENUE CUTTER MOCCASIN.

Lieut. Irish, of the United States revenue cutter Moccasin, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that on the 30th December he rendered assistance to the British brig Attalaska, which was fast in the ice in the harbor of Holmes' Hole. She was towed out and placed in safe anchorage. The same steamer, on the 28th of December, rendered assistance to the American brig Angeline and schooners Nile and Silas McLoan, all of Rockland, from New-York, for Boston. These vessels had been driven about the harbor of Edgartown by the ice and storm for five days, and on the Moccasin coming in they set colors for assistance. The schooner Angeline lay in a dangerous position, as with the starting of the ice she would probably have been driven on the flats. The vessels were all towed out of the ice to safe anchorage.

CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session today lasted over two hours and a half, and a considerable amount of Department and routine business, which had accumulated in two weeks, was considered, but no business of unusual or extraordinary importance was transacted.

THE COTTON CROP REPORT.

The last statement of the general and full cotton crop returns of the Department of Agriculture was made on the 231 of November. The December returns do not include cotton, and only a few voluntary statements were received, which do not essentially change the November views.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Report of the Investigating Committee—The Dead Captain Censured.

The official report of the investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the steam-ship Missouri was transmitted to the Treasury Department, at Washington, yesterday. The steam-ship, which was one of the regular vessels of the Atlantic Mail line, was lost, as will be remembered, on Oct. 22d ult., off Abaco Light, in the Bahamas, the disaster involving the loss of all but twelve of those on board. An investigation made by a local magistrate at Nassau resulted in a sweeping condemnation of the owners and officers. On the arrival of the survivors at this port, an official investigation was begun before Messrs. J. K. Matthews, Inspector of Boilers for the Port of New-York, and Leonard Brainerd, Inspector of Hulls for the District of Albany. The report of this investigation, which was yesterday transmitted to Washington is in substance as follows:

The fire was first discovered in the flooring of the steward's pantry, and the evidence is such as to induce the conclusion that it was caused by the breaking of a demijohn of spirits, (commonly known as sugar-rum, or highwines, and used as a substitute for alcohol,) which was kept in a corner of the pantry immediately over the boiler-room. The inflammable liquid soaked through to the boiler, on communication with which it immediately ignited. The alarm appears to have been given promptly, but, while the officers and crew cannot be accused of individual cowardice or incapacity on the occasion, yet there appears to have been no concentration or organized effort to subdue the fire or save the lives of the passengers. This was due almost entirely to a previous lack of discipline on board, and the inspectors are therefore constrained to censure the Captain of the vessel. The boats, while ample for such a contingency, were not lowered with sufficient promptness, nor does it appear that all the life-saving appliances were turned to the best advantage, which seems also due to a lack of discipline.

The Atlantic Mail Company submitted to the Inspector original bills for repairs to the vessel, by which it seems that $24,400 was expended in repairing and refitting the Missouri in the port of New-York immediately previous to her departure on her last voyage, and the inspectors are satisfied that the vessel was not only thoroughly sea-worthy, but that in some respects her equipments were in excess of the legal requirements, and therefore no blame can be attached to the Company.

The fire itself does not appear to have been due to any carelessness, as it has been shown that the demijohn in the steward's pantry was broken by the rolling of the ship. The report is dated Dec. 23, is addressed to Supervising Inspector Addison Low, and is signed by Messrs. Matthews and Brainerd.

The Captain of the Missouri, as will be remembered, was lost with his vessel, but the inspectors state that they considered it their duty to censure his lack of discipline as a warning to others.

OBITUARY.

Randolph Stewart, Earl of Galloway.

The demise of the ninth Earl of Galloway is announced in a cable dispatch from London today. Randolph Stewart, Earl of Galloway, was born at Coolhurst, in Sussex, in 1800. He was the descendant of an old Scottish family, which was raised to the Peerage in 1796. He was educated at Harrow, and first became publicly known as Lord Garlies in 1826 to 1831, when he represented the borough of Cockermouth in the House of Commons. In 1834 he succeeded to the family title and the seat of his father in the House of Lords, where he continued to act with the Tories. He was successive Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. In 1833 he married a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, the fruit of which union was eleven children, the eldest of whom, Alan-Plantagenet Stewart, Baron Garlies, born in 1835, succeeds to the earldom vacant by his death.

Walter M. Conkey.

Alluding to Mr. Walter M. Conkey, who died recently in Middletown, the *Evening Press*, of that place, says: "He stood high in financial circles, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. For over twenty years he has been the President of the Bank of Chenango, at Norwich, in this State. He was one of the original projectors of the Midland Railroad, and has been from the start the Treasurer of the New-York State Division. He died after a struggle for years in this great work, and just as he was able to see its final and successful consummation. He lived to see his own beautiful but isolated and secluded village become in a few years—and largely from his own efforts—a railroad centre, soon to grow to a city."

River Disasters During the Year.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 29.

The past year has been prolific of river disasters, the amount of property lost thereby amounting in the aggregate to $3,225,200. It is found that the river on which the heaviest losses occurred was the Mississippi, viz.: $1,178,850. The Ohio gives a loss of $1,652,700. Simple improvements made in the rivers would probably have saved one-half of this amount of loss. Although navigation has been much restricted in the Arkansas, that stream's share of the general loss is $163,000. Red River, renowned for its vast steam-boat business in former years, makes a trivial exhibition in the matter of losses there being only $104,500. This may be ascribed to the fact that the stanch boats of St. Louis, and the boatmen of the Missouri, celebrated for their skill and tact in navigation, have been largely introduced into the Red River trade. The Missouri exhibits a remarkable falling off, which is readily explained by the fact that railroads monopolize nearly all the business of that stream, which in former years employed as fine a fleet of steamers as can be found in the merchant service upon any river in the world. Steamers ran for about eight months between Sioux City and Fort Benton—that is, on the "Upper Missouri." Singular as it may seem, no steamers sunk there during the year, and not an accident of any kind is reported. The business of the Upper Mississippi is done almost exclusively by stern-wheel steamers; yet the underwriters, a few years ago, would not take risks on these steamers for any portion of the Missouri, except at rates so enormous as to be prohibitory. A side-wheel steamer is hardly ever seen in the Missouri higher than 300 miles.

White River, the Kentucky, Ouachita, and St. Francis furnish small quotas. The beautiful Cumberland, formerly of great commercial value, was used so little by steam-boats that no loss is mentioned in the reports of its navigation.

Fifty-eight lives were lost during 1872 by explosion on the Western rivers. By the Oceanus alone, forty-one lives were lost. The Dan McDonald and James Malbron each lost eight. The two latter were exploded under circumstances so similar as to cause much comment at the time. Very few lives were lost in addition to those by explosion, if we except the 365 estimated to have fallen overboard during the year upon the Western rivers, and it is probable that twice that number would be nearer the truth.

Reported Confession by Mrs. Sherman, the Derby Poisoner.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 3.

Since the conviction of Lydia Sherman, last April, of poisoning Horatio F. Sherman, of Derby, she has lain in the jail in this city, as the Court gave her counsel leave to argue before the Supreme Court for a new trial. Her counsel, Mr. Watrous, decided at the last moment not to do so, and she will be brought before the Superior Court next week and receive her sentence, which will be State Prison for life. Since she has been at the jail, Mr. Webster, while not relaxing in discipline, has extended to her every courtesy and privilege in his power. For these favors Mrs. Sherman has been very grateful, and has returned them by making to Mr. Webster a full confession of her deeds and complete history of her life. This she gave unsolicited. About a week ago, she told Mr. Webster that she should like to make a confession to him, and since that time from day to day has done so, and it is now completed.

Her confession, it is understood, goes beyond acknowledging the poisoning of Mr. Sherman, and extends far back in her history. The details of her deeds, her reasons, and the number of her victims, she has told with perfect frankness. An impression has gone abroad that she had implicated others, but this, we understand, is not true. The confession is not to be published until after her sentence, next week.

After Mrs. Sherman had made the confession, she remarked that a burden of years—one which had weighed upon her days, and which sleep could not ease—had been taken from her mind, and that she was now a happier woman than she had ever been. In her sleep the torments of remorse had harrowed her in a manner that she could never describe. For several days she has been visited by several persons for the purpose of giving religious advice and consolation, and yesterday spent the afternoon in conversation with three persons upon religious subjects. She says she is perfectly willing to receive her sentence and die in the prison, but hopes that even there she can find means of doing some good.

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

An Aged Woman Found Dead in Her House—$1,200 Taken.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 3.

A most deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed last night in the eastern section of the city. Mr. John Mercer Lampley, residing at No. 102 Mullikan-street, left his residence with his married daughter, Mrs. John English, for Ford's Opera-house, leaving his wife in good health. About 9½ o'clock a grown-up son returned home, and being unable to gain admittance either by the front or back way, forced his way into the house by the aid of some of his neighbors. A terrible sight met his gaze. His aged mother lay dead on the floor of the parlor, but without any marks of violence. An alarm was raised, and the neighbors flocked in. On the return of the family it was found that the house had been robbed of $1,000 in bank notes and $150 in gold. The rings were taken from her fingers, and her pockets were turned inside out. Mrs. Lampley wore a valuable pair of ear-rings, one of which was torn from her ear, and was subsequently found on the floor beside the corpse. The murdered woman was about seventy years of age, though quite active and vigorous. The money was in a small trunk in a cupboard, which was forced open.

Intelligence was communicated to the police authorities, and Marshal Gray and Deputy Marshal Frey, with Capt. Kenny, of the Eastern District, reached the scene before Mr. Lampley had returned from the theatre. Coroner Suitzer was notified and visited the scene of mourning, but after viewing the body decided to defer holding an inquest until this morning.

The house is one of a row on Mullikan-street, between Caroline and Bond, and on the left runs a wide alley to the rear of the door of the kitchen, and it is supposed that the murderer entered from the rear. Mr. Lampley, the husband of the murdered lady, was formerly a fisherman, but for years past had followed carting, and had amassed a considerable sum of money. He was supposed by his neighbors to be very wealthy, and it is thought that whoever committed the bloody deed went for plunder. Dr. Andre, the family physician, will make a post-mortem, the result of which will come before the jury this morning. The scene at the house at 1 o'clock this morning, when the children and grandchildren of the murdered woman had assembled, was one not easily described. The aged husband seemed to lose all sight of the loss of his hard earnings, and thought only of his murdered wife, while his children, stricken themselves, appeared to use all their endeavors to soothe him.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, who was murdered last night, concluded the investigation this evening with a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of some party unknown to the jury. The post-mortem examination held on the deceased failed to discover the direct cause of death, as no marks of violence were found upon the body, except a few slight bruises on the abdomen. The theory advanced in regard to the case is that the old lady was smothered to death by a piece of carpet which was found lying by her side, and that a robbery was afterward perpetrated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It is reported that rich gold quartz has been discovered at Silver Bay, in Sitka.

The steam-ship Texas, after coaling and repairing at Halifax, N. S., has sailed for Boston.

Concord, N. H., was enveloped in a dense fog yesterday, and the snow was rapidly melting.

The weather in Philadelphia is mild, and the snow is melting rapidly. There was a heavy fog on the river yesterday.

Woodbury C. Osborne, aged sixty-nine years, an old and well-known merchant of Portland, Me., died there yesterday.

Earl & Reynolds' woolen-mill, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000: insurance, $16,000.

The number of fires in St. Louis last year were 234; the loss, $969,377; insurance, $2,442,045; loss to insurance companies, $944,232.

The British war steamer Scout sailed from Victoria, V. I., Dec. 31, for Honolulu, and will be followed by the British war steamer Chameleon.

The shoe manufactory of F. A. Thayer, in North Bridgewater, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $12,000; insured for $6,000.

The trial of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, indicted for poisoning Mr. Eugene Van Ness, in October, 1871, will begin at Annapolis, Md., on Monday next.

The thaw continues at Poughkeepsie, and the heavy body of snow is disappearing rapidly. Crossing the Hudson on the ice has become dangerous.

Gov. Brown's message was read in the Missouri Legislature yesterday afternoon. It was very long, and treated entirely of State affairs.

Martin Devenay, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in October for killing John Marr, at West Concord, N. H., in June last, was pardoned yesterday, being in the last stages of consumption.

A fire in Delphi, Ind., last night, at one time threatened to destroy the whole town, but was confined to Peterson & Condin's bakery and several frame buildings. The total loss is about $25,000.

Frederick Kupp, editor of the Bellevue (Ill.) *Zeitung*, committed suicide, on Thursday night, by hanging himself in the doorway of his office. He had been considered insane for some time past.

Chief-Justice Nicholson, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, fell down a flight of steps at the Capitol, at Nashville, immediately after the adjournment of the Court yesterday, fracturing a thigh bone.

Fifty sacks of mail matter, being a portion of the mails due at Halifax, N. S., by the Intercolonial Railway, arrived on Thursday night. All the lines of railway in the province are now clear.

A. E. Osborne, a son of Emery Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., accidently shot himself at the Hoag House, Seneca Falls, yesterday morning, while handling a pistol. The ball lodged over the heart. He will probably recover.

Patrick Callahan, who was arrested in Boston, and brought to Philadelphia, Penn., yesterday, has been fully identified as one of the parties concerned in the death of Charles Corrigan, who was beaten in a low dancing-house in that city in September, 1870.

C. B. Laithe's ticket office in Troy, N. Y., and Coon & Van Valkenburgh's collar factory, were burned on Thursday night, and Earl & Wilson's collar establishment damaged. Coon & Van Valkenburgh's loss is $15,000; insured; and Earl & Wilson's $5,000; insured. The building, owned by Gurley & Johnson, is damaged to the extent of $8,000; insured.

Rumors About Erie—The Report in Regard to the Commodore Vanderbilt Suit.

Wall-street was considerably excited yesterday by a renewal of the report that the Erie Railroad is about to sue Commodore Vanderbilt for $4,500,000, which, it is alleged, he owes the road in connection with certain stock-jobbing operations while John S. Eldridge was President, and Daniel Drew, Treasurer. The case was decided against the Erie Company when originally tried by Judge Barnard, and an appeal was taken to the General Term. The Erie lawyers assert that the further proceedings in the case will be pressed with all possible diligence. In Wall-street it was generally believed yesterday that the whole affair is simply a stock-jobbing operation of Jay Gould, and that he is interested in working up the price of Erie by the circulation of the report that Vanderbilt will be forced to pay back a large sum of money to the road. The rise of stock which accompanied his own restitution of the funds of the Company worked so well that it is thought he will try to see if it is as successful in the case of Vanderbilt. Speculation in Erie was brisk yesterday on account of higher prices in London, as well as on account of the circulation of the Vanderbilt restitution story.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Furious Storm, with Sleet and Snow, in Great Britain.

Alarm in Southampton, Birmingham, and Queenstown.

The Situation in the Sandwich Islands Discussed in England.

"Manifest Destiny" Looming Up in the Pacific Ocean.

Wholesale Kidnapping of Polynesian Natives Continued.

A TEMPEST.

Furious Storm in the British Islands—A Gale with Sleet and Snow.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Dispatches from Queenstown, Birmingham, and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all last night. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow were falling.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Comments of the London Times on the King's Death—Annexation to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The London *Times* of this morning, in an editorial article upon the situation caused by the death of King Kamehameha, says it must confess that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by filibustering, as heretofore practiced in new countries by great Powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such manner.

Looking About for a Ruler—The Throne Offered to a Mrs. Bishop.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—The *Tribune* of this city has letters from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulu the 15th ult., describing the situation after the death of King Kamehameha. The correspondent says:

The King, at the time of his death, weighed 300 pounds. Chief-Justice E. H. Allen acts as Regent. The rightful successor is William Lunalilo, but he is an inveterate drinker and unfitted for the position.

He is expected to be made King. The next person in rank to William is Pananti. It is rumored that Mrs. C. R. Bishop, a good woman, and a lady in the highest sense of the word, beloved and respected by the natives and foreigners, was offered the throne on Wednesday, but declined. Whether she can be induced to change her mind, remains to be seen. The natives seem to think of William, but would be satisfied with Mrs. Bishop. There will doubtless be a tremendous talk in the Legislature on the 8th, and hot words probably pass between the members. I hope the Legislature will sit with open doors, so that I may have a chance to see them fight it out.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Earl of Galloway.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Randolph Stewart, ninth Earl of Galloway, died, yesterday, aged seventy-two years.

GERMANY.

The Order of the Black Eagle Conferred on Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Prince Bismarck.

The Finances of Austria.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron de Pretis, laid the final accounts of the year 18 and the estimates for 1873 before the Reichsrath. It appears that the estimated expenditure for 1873 exceeds that of last year by 25,500,000 florins, and that the estimated revenue for 1873 exceeds that of the past year by nearly 19,000,000 florins. No use has been made during the current year of the sums voted by the Reichsrath for extraordinary purposes. After reserving the cash balance of 1872, amounting to 18,000,000 florins, for the support of the money market, and 25,000,000 florins for meeting the heavy requirements of the first quarter of 1873, there will still be available cash balances, amounting to 21,000,000 florins, to cover requirements for 1873, so that the financial year of 1873 will close with a surplus of 3,500,000 florins. The Minister attributed this favorable financial result principally to the increase in revenue from taxes, and expressed a belief that there was, at last, a prospect of the Budget being balanced. The financial statement is said to have been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Rente rose one per cent. on Exchange, and after business hours there was a further rise.

AUSTRALIA.

Fresh Cases of Kidnapping Polynesians.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 3, via LONDON, Jan. 4—3 A. M.—Additional cases of kidnapping Polynesian natives by wholesale have come to light. The guilty parties will be severely dealt with. The authorities are determined to break up the infamous practice.

INDIA.

Movements of the United States Steamer Lackawanna.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.—The United States flag-ship Lackawanna, which arrived here several days ago from Singapore, will sail today for the Island of Ceylon. All of the officers and crew are well.

ITALY.

Comfort for the Pope.

Writing from Rome on Dec. 9, the correspondent of the London *Echo* says: "Yesterday being the *festa* of the Immaculate Conception, the Pope celebrated mass in the Sistine Chapel at 7½ A. M., administering the holy communion to many distinguished personages, both Roman and foreign. Afterward His Holiness received in the Hall of the Countess Matilda a number of noble ladies, who presented him with a magnificent album, containing an illuminated complimentary address upon this double anniversary of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception and the opening of the Vatican Council. The address is signed, first, by all the dispossessed Sovereigns of Europe, and then follow thousands of signatures, divided into nations—France, Austria, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Poland, Belgium, America. An offering of Peter's Pence, amounting to 70,000 francs, enclosed in an elegant little crystal box, chased with silver-gilt, was also placed in the hands of the Holy Father. The Pope spoke as follows: 'I am rejoiced at these your good sentiments, and accept heartily your magnificent gift. I think our situation is just like the rising flood, which the more it is restrained the more it swells; thus the Church of Christ in persecutions, the more she is oppressed, the more she is comforted; and buffetings, instead of lowering her, serve to show how great is her life, by kindling the zeal of all the nations of the earth—*Laudate Deum omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi*.' Then followed the benediction of the whole world."

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Ophir, $48; Gould and Curry, $172½; Chollar, $54½; Crown Point, $85; Overman, $65; Yellow Jacket, $73; Belcher, $87¾; Segregated Belcher, $75; Hale & Norcross, $86½.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES, from 1690 to 1872. By FREDERIC HUDSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is an interesting and important work. While we cannot subscribe to many of Mr. Hudson's views respecting the mission and the conduct of a newspaper, and are by no means inclined to adopt as our own his beau ideal of journalism, we heartily acknowledge his great services in collecting and arranging the immense mass of information concerning newspapers and newspaper men which makes his work an encyclopedia of the American Press. The style is brisk and lively, and exhibits no effort at fine writing; and while thoughtful readers may regret the absence of a philosophic view of the mission of a free and enlightened Press among a free and enlightened people, they will find in this work a complete, and, on the whole, impartial history of the rise and progress of American journalism, interspersed with vivacious sketches of prominent newspaper men, entertaining anecdotes and incidents of newspaper experience, and much curious and valuable statistical information of interest to a public of newspaper readers.

Mr. Hudson's work is also noticeable as being the first attempt to give a complete and connected history of the American Press. In England several eminent writers have performed this service for the newspapers of their country. Mr. F. K. Hunt has given us an interesting work on *The Fourth Estate;* Alexander Andrews, *The History of British Journalism*, and James Grant, *The Newspaper Press: Its Origin, Progress, and Present Position*,—a work, by the way, of extraordinary pretensions and corresponding deficiencies. They have done still more in France. Eugene Hatin has filled no less than eight attractive volumes with interesting details of the origin and growth of newspapers in that country, where, as Mr. Hudson truly says, every eminent man in politics, poetry, philosophy, or science is a journalist. M. Hatin has also published a *Manual of the Liberty of the Press in France*, which embraces a history of the struggles of the newspaper publishers to obtain their freedom, from the time of Francis I. to the overthrow of Napoleon III., including the famous debate of 1868 in the French Legislature on a new Press law. This work contains a frightful accumulation of oppressive and restrictive measures to crush the liberty of the Press in that country during the last 300 years. Other works on the Press have been published in France. Germain prepared the *Martyrologe de la Presse*, 1789–1864; Fernand Girardin issued, in 1868, *La Presse périodique de* 1789 *à* 1867; and Léon Vingtain wrote *De la liberté de la Presse*, 1848–1868. Several *brochures* have also appeared: *La Presse et la Législation de* 1852, by Edouard Hervé, and *La liberté de la Presse et la Suffrage universal*, by Dupont White. Writers in France are so intimately associated with journalism, that the subject is always a fascinating one to them. So influential are the newspapers there, that the Republican Government of M. Thiers, himself originally an editor, felt compelled to suppress half a dozen radical journals in Paris by one decree in 1871, even before the Germans had evacuated Versailles.

What have we to compare with these works on journalism? Over sixty years ago Isaiah Thomas published a *History of Printing*. In 1852, J. T. Buckingham printed his *Reminiscences*, relating chiefly to the New-England Press. These works are out of print, and are now rarely to be found even in libraries and book-stalls. Though exceedingly interesting as local histories, they wanted fullness and comprehensiveness. Since these were published, we have had the *Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett*, the *Life of Horace Greeley*, Maverick's *Henry J. Raymond and Thirty Years of the New-York Press*, and a few other works of limited scope. So far as they went these works were valuable acquisitions to the newspaper history and literature of the United States, but as histories they were local and incomplete. Mr. Hudson's purpose was to compile a history of American journalism as a whole, which should give a connected and comprehensive account of the origin, progress, and present condition of newspapers in every part of the country, embracing a period of nearly 200 years.

Mr. Hudson finds the history of American journalism divides itself into six grand epochs or periods, as follows:

First—The first American newspapers—1690–1704.
Second—The Colonial Press—1704–1755.
Third—The Revolutionary Press—1755–1783.
Fourth—The Political Party Press, the Religious Press, the Agricultural Press, the Sporting Press, the Commercial Press—1783–1833.
Fifth—The Transition Press, the Cheap Press—1833–1835.
Sixth—The Independent Press, the Telegraph Press—1835–1872.

This, if not a strictly accurate division, is, at all events, convenient, and serves to mark with sufficient nicety the various stages in the progress of journalism, from its weak and insignificant beginning to its present commanding position.

The first newspaper ever published in America was printed at Boston. It had a brief career, beginning and ending in a single number. Only one copy is known to be in existence, and that is preserved in the Colonial State-paper Office in London, where it was accidentally discovered by Rev. J. B. Felt, of Salem, Mass., while engaged in searching for papers connected with the history of that ancient commercial town. It is a singular fact that the circumstances of its publication and violent death—for it was immediately suppressed by the authorities—had been overlooked by historians and antiquarians; and it was only upon Mr. Felt's interesting discovery that these circumstances were brought to light. The paper was called by the cumbrous title of *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick*. It was published by Benjamin Harris, on the 25th of September, 1690. In his prospectus the editor says:

> "*It is designed that the Countrey shall be furnished once a moneth (or if any Glut of* Occurrences *happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice.*"

Editor Harris had very high notions of the moral responsibilities of journalism. He promised that "material" mistakes should be corrected in the next issue, and proposed to expose the names of malicious raisers of false reports. But *Publick Occurrences* never came to a second number. The editor was guilty of the indiscretion of touching upon certain local and military affairs. This excited the wrath of the authorities, who not only suppressed his paper, but strictly forbade the appearance of "anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the Government to grant the same."

Fourteen years passed after the suppression of *Publick Occurrences* before the second effort was made to establish a newspaper in America. The authorities at the time were peculiarly sensitive to any infringement on their power, and dreaded the influence even of a journal which gave simply the current news without note or comment. There was nothing offensive or dangerous in the intelligence published by Harris, and no attempt to make a sensation. The news, some of which was really important, and which would be given with startling head-lines and learned editorial comments nowadays, is very quaintly and quietly told. But Harris had been known in London as a "brisk asserter of English liberties," and he had once been put in the pillory, at which time, it is quaintly recorded, "his wife (like a kind Rib) stood by him to defend her husband against the mob." The authorities probably felt that he was not the proper man to create a new power and influence among the people, and thought it safer to nip his enterprise in the bud than to wait for more startling developments.

There was no other American newspaper until John Campbell, in 1704, started the Boston *News-Letter*. But in 1696 Gov. Fletcher, of New-York, had the London *Gazette* reprinted in this City. The paper contained an account of an engagement with the French previous to the general peace of Ryswick. There was only one issue. The reprint contained no local news. It was not intended for an American newspaper, and was merely issued to give the colonists an important piece of news which the Governor could not keep to himself. But the fact is interesting as showing that the want of newspapers was felt. From time to time the English journals arrived at Boston and New-York, feeding the public mind with news from home, and creating a desire for such an institution in the colonies. It was impossible for every one to get copies of the few London publications sent across the Atlantic, and the contents of those received had to be retailed in coffee-houses and on the streets. Written news circulars were also used to disseminate the latest intelligence. No doubt there was as much interest, all things considered, in Boston and New-York on the arrival of an English mail, to get hold of a London paper, as there was in California, in the early days of the gold fever, to hear from the Atlantic slope, when a single copy of a New-York paper was sometimes sold for $5, and when the fortunate owner of such a treasure had to mount a stump and read its contents to the assembled miners, and afterward pass it through the "diggings" till it was worn threadbare, with scarcely a word remaining visible on the sheet.

During this period the Postmasters were the newsmen of the day. They supplied the public with news through the medium of written circulars, as the news-letter writers of Rome and Venice did in their time, and as Butters and Renaudot did in England and France prior to the establishment of newspapers in those countries. They used the Pen instead of the Press. But in 1704 John Campbell, Postmaster of Boston, perceived that the time had come for the establishment of a newspaper, as a more convenient mode of circulating public intelligence than written news-circulars, so laborious to prepare and tedious to multiply. The tastes and opinions of the public had sufficiently ripened for the Government to tolerate and authorize the enterprise, under great restrictions, however, such as prevailed in England a century before; and the newspaper was accordingly started, which became from that time a permanent institution in the country.

On the 24th of April, 1704, Campbell published the first number of the Boston *News-Letter*. It was a small half-sheet, foolscap size, was "printed by authority," and appeared once a week. In spite of many troubles and vicissitudes, the *News-Letter* lived seventy-two years. The New-York Historical Society possesses a complete file of it, the only one in existence. A newspaper public had yet to be created, and Campbell soon found himself beset with difficulties. His paper contained frequent appeals for better support. He complained that want of patronage prevented him from carrying out his plans, and once pathetically announced that, owing to the want of facilities for printing, he was "*thirteen months behind in giving the news from Europe!*" News thirteen months old! Readers of today, who throw yesterday's papers into the rag-bag, can hardly realize the patience of our worthy forefathers, who waited serenely for poor Campbell to catch up with a year's news. He found it impossible, he said, "with half a sheet a week, to carry on all the Public News of Europe." The art of condensed and judicious "itemizing" had still to be learned.

After enjoying a monopoly of the newspaper market for fifteen years, Campbell had a rival in William Brooker, who, in 1719, started the Boston *Gazette*, the second permanent newspaper in America, and the first of the innumerable *Gazettes* issued from that day to this throughout the land. It was the name of the first paper printed in France. It was the name of the first paper in Venice and in Nuremberg. Some hold, says Mr. Hudson, that the name comes from the Italian word *gazza*, or *gazzara*, which means a magpie, a chatterer, a gossip, and not from the small piece of money called *gazzetta*. The *Gazette* was well received. Campbell found his patronage growing less and less, and, after three years more of painful struggle against fate, he sold the *News-Letter* and retired from the field. He died on the 4th of March, 1728, at the age of seventy-five.

Such was the beginning of American journalism. From that time onward newspapers became more and more a necessity in the colonies, increasing in number, improving in character, and attaining greater influence as the spirit of independence and the desire for news grew in the people.

The first American paper in New-York was published by William Bradford, in October, 1725. It was called the New-York *Gazette*, and was published weekly. For many years it was the Government organ. In 1733 a rival appeared in the New-York *Weekly Journal*, published by John Peter Zenger in the interest of Rip Van Dam, a wealthy merchant of New-York. Zenger was a good printer, something of a scholar, and a famous editor in his day. His animadversions on the administration of Gov. Cosby led to his arrest and imprisonment on a charge of libel. He was kept in confinement nearly nine months before he could obtain a trial. The arrest produced great excitement, and the affair obtained wide-spread notoriety. It was the first action for newspaper libel on this continent. It created the most intense interest in the public mind, and the result was, in the opinion of Gouverneur Morris, "the dawn of that liberty which afterward revolutionized America." Zenger was defended on his trial by Andrew Hamilton, a famous advocate of Philadelphia, and a warm friend of the Franklins. His speech on the occasion was an eloquent defense of the freedom of the Press, and it so impressed the jury that after a short absence they rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The story of this remarkable trial is given at length in Mr. Hudson's book.

The third epoch of American journalism, that of the Revolutionary Press, commenced in 1748, when Samuel Adams founded the *Independent Advertiser*, which was succeeded in 1758 by the Boston *Gazette, or Weekly Advertiser*. The latter was killed by the provincial Stamp act, in March, 1755; but on the 7th of April, the same year, the real organ of the Revolutionary party—the Boston *Gazette and Country Gentleman*—made its appearance. It was printed on two pages folio. On its first appearance its title-page was decorated with two cuts—one representing an Indian with bow and arrow ready for use; the other, Britannia liberating a bird confined by a cord to the arms of France. All the writers for the *Independent Advertiser*, with Samuel Adams at their head, were contributors to the *Gazette*. Among them were James Otis, John Adams, and Joseph Warren. The office of the *Gazette* was the resort of the leading spirits of that day. The Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the Tea Tax, the closing of the port of Boston, the letters of Gov. Hutchinson, the measures of the Provincial Government, the conduct of the British soldiers, were the grievances which furnished the material for these brilliant writers to arouse the indignation of the colonists, and make rebels, patriots, and freemen of them all. The most faithful description of the massacre in King-street, Boston, on the 5th March, 1770, was given in the *Gazette*. The first anniversary of this massacre and outrage was observed in Boston in 1771 with great solemnity. The description of this event in the *Gazette* will give our readers a fair idea of local reporting at that time:

> "Tuesday last was the Anniversary of the never-to-be-forgotten Fifth of March, 1770, when Messieurs *Gray, Maverick, Caldwell, Carr*, and *Attucks* were inhumanly murdered by a Party of Soldiers of the XXIXth Regiment in King-Street:—The Bells of the several Congregational Meeting-Houses were tolled from XII o'clock at Noon till I:—In the Evening there was a very striking Exhibition at the Dwelling-House of Mr. PAUL REVERE, fronting the Old North Square. At one of the Chamber-Windows was the appearance of the Ghost of the unfortunate young Seider, with one of his Fingers in the Wound, endeavoring to stop the Blood issuing therefrom: Near him his Friends weeping: And at a small distance a monumental Obelisk, with his Bust in Front:—On the Front of the Pedestal, were the Names of those killed on the Fifth of March: Underneath the following lines:
>
> *Seider's pale Ghost fresh bleeding stands,*
> *And Vengeance for his Death demands.*
>
> In the next Window were represented the Soldiers drawn up, firing at the People assembled before them—the Dead on the Ground—and the Wounded falling, with the Blood running in Streams from their Wounds: Over which was wrote FOUL PLAY. In the third Window was the Figure of a Woman, representing AMERICA, sitting on the Stump of a Tree, with a Staff in her Hand, and the Cap of Liberty on the Top thereof,—one Foot on the Head of a Grenadier lying prostrate grasping a Serpent—Her Finger pointing to the Tragedy.
>
> The whole was so well executed that the Spectators, which amounted to many Thousands, were struck with solemn Silence, and their Countenances covered with a melancholy Gloom. At nine o'clock the Bells tolled a doleful Peal, until Ten; when the Exhibition was withdrawn, and the People retired to their respective Habitations."

As another specimen of the style of reporting prevalent at that time, we give from Mr. Hudson's pages the following quiet and unpretentious account of the famous exploit of destroying the tea in Boston Harbor. It is quoted from the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1773. A New-York newspaper of the present day would have given columns to the description of such an event:

> "On Tuesday last the body of the people of this and all the adjacent towns, and others from the distance of twenty miles, assembled at the Old South meeting-house to inquire the reason of the delay in sending the ship Dartmouth, with the East India tea, back to London, and having found that the owner had not taken the necessary steps for that purpose, they enjoined him at his peril to demand of the collector of customs a clearance of the ship, and appointed a committee of ten to see it performed, after which they adjourned to the Thursday following, 10 o'clock. They then met, and being informed by Mr. Rotch that a clearance was refused him, they enjoined him immediately to enter a protest, and apply to the Governor for a passport by the castle, and adjourned again till 3 o'clock for the same day, at which time they again met, and after waiting till near sunset, Mr. Rotch came in and informed them that he had accordingly entered his protest and waited on the Governor for a pass, but his excellency told him he could not consistent with his duty grant it until his vessel was qualified. The people finding all their efforts to preserve the property of the East India Company and return it safely to London, frustrated by the tea consignees, the collector of the customs, and the Governor of the Province, DISSOLVED their meeting. But, BEHOLD what followed! A number of brave and resolute men, determined to do all in their power to save their country from the ruin which their enemies had plotted, in less than four hours, emptied every chest of tea overboard the three ships commanded by Captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, amounting to 342 chests, into the Sea!! without the least damage done to the ships or any other property. The masters and owners are well pleased that their ships are thus cleared; and the people are almost universally congratulating each other on this happy event."

The Tory Party was not insensible to the importance of having an "organ," and in 1767 the Boston *Chronicle* was issued by Mein & Flemming, under the auspices of the English authorities. It was printed on a whole sheet, in quarto form. The conductor of the *Chronicle* ridiculed the piety and puritanism of the Whigs, and so roused their ire that Mein was at length compelled to flee the country. He went to England, where he was indemnified by the Government for his losses and employed on one of the newspapers of London. At that time it was the custom of the good people of Boston to parade through the streets on the 5th of November, bearing effigies of the Pope and the Devil. One year they carried an additional effigy representing Mein. On his right was a label with the following acrostic:

> "I—nsulting wretch, we'll him expose—
> O—'er the whole world his deeds disclose;
> H—ell now gapes wide to take him in;
> N—ow he is ripe—O lump of Sin!
>
> M—ean is the man—Mein is his name;
> E—nough he's spread his hellish fame;
> I—nfernal furies hurl his soul,
> N—ine million times, from pole to pole!"

From 1748 to 1783, forty-nine weekly or semi-weekly newspapers were started in the colonies. The experiment of a daily paper was yet to be tried. While the City of New-York was occupied by the British troops, the several papers of that City so arranged their days of publication that one paper was issued every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Of all the newspapers started in America, up to the end of this period, sixty-seven in number, only forty-three were in existence when the Independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain; but from this time onward there was a steady increase in the number of newspapers throughout the country. As the Post-office facilities were extended from city to city, and village to village, the demand for newspapers became greater; and growing with the growth of popular intelligence, those of the cities especially became *news*papers in fact as well as in name. The value of news began to be felt in the community, which was no longer content with a dry summary of European intelligence, weeks and months old before it reached our shores, but demanded something akin to modern enterprise in making up the record of current events. Of course, there was nothing like the newspaper machinery of the present day, either in the mails or in the printing-offices; no well-organized corps of editors, reporters, and correspondents; none of that precise division of labor by which a great newspaper of today is able to print more matter in a single number than was given in a whole volume of a newspaper a hundred years ago. But the journals of the day satisfied their patrons. There was even some opposition to newspaper improvements. When it was proposed, in 1796, to issue the Salem *Gazette* semi-weekly, Mr. John Pickering was greatly exercised in his mind by this symptom of modern degeneracy. "The paper never had been published but once a week," he said, "and that was often enough; it was nonsense to disturb people's minds by sending newspapers among them twice a week, to take their attention from the duties they had to perform." It is said that the earliest news-express in this country was run for the benefit of this paper. The distance from Boston to Salem was only fifteen miles; but it was then regarded as a marvel of enterprise.

To Philadelphia belongs the historical honor of being the first city in the United States to possess a daily newspaper. It was called the *American Daily Advertiser*, and was started in 1784, by Benjamin Franklin Bache. One year afterward the New-York *Daily Advertiser* was established in this City. To a New-York journalist, John Lang, of the New-York *Gazette*, established in 1788, belongs the credit of originating an important branch of modern newspaper intelligence. He was fond of boating, and would frequently go down the Bay, accompanied by an old colored servant. On returning home on one occasion, he passed a ship just arrived. He hailed her, obtained her name, and where she was from, and these facts appeared in the next morning's *Gazette*. Those interested in her were surprised to see her arrival thus announced, before they knew that she had made her appearance. Tradition gives this as the origin of the news-boat service, which has since become so necessary.

The expedients to which our newspapers, at a period not very remote from our own, resorted to obtain early intelligence, excite a smile in this age of steam expresses and the telegraph. In 1841 the Providence *Journal*, a newspaper conducted then, as now, with marked ability and enterprise, organized a system by which it gained great credit. The only mail from New-York arrived at Providence in the early morning, by way of Stonington. The news, including a letter from Washington, was set up in New-York and the type sent on in boxes, reaching the *Journal* office in time to be put upon the press for the morning edition, thus giving its readers the advantage of twenty-four hours for everything that came from New-York, and, of course, anticipating the newspapers of this city. When the day line between Boston and New-York was first established, by way of the Long Island and Norwich and Worcester Railroads, the *Journal* regularly expressed the New-York morning papers from Danielsonville; and people used to visit the office to see the marvel of a New-York paper in Providence on the day it was printed.

Ten years previous to this Providence enterprise, Messrs. Hale & Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*, started a scheme for obtaining early news from Europe. They bought and equipped a small, swift schooner, called her "The Journal of Commerce," and sent her to cruise at sea for the purpose of intercepting the packet-ships from Europe. The enterprise was ridiculed by the "old fogies" of the day, and condemned as ruinously expensive, but the result was in the highest degree satisfactory. The semaphoric telegraph would report the "Journal of Commerce" in the offing, and business would be at once suspended to await her arrival. Crowds of excited people would surround the office, as in the days of modern war bulletins, and the news would soon appear in an extra. So great was the success of their enterprise that Messrs. Hale & Hallock soon fitted out another schooner, called "The Evening Edition," and thus had two swift vessels constantly cruising for news. The other papers, after a while, formed an association and hired a pilot-boat to compete with the *Journal of Commerce* squadron. The success of these news privateers led to the introduction of a system of expresses on land, by which news from Washington was received in New-York inside of twenty hours.

On the invention of the electric telegraph, and its rapid introduction on the great news routes all over the country, the old method of collecting news fell into desuetude, and the newspapers themselves underwent radical changes. The old "blanket-sheets," as they were derisively called, went out of general favor, and another class of journals took their place. News assumed greater prominence as an element of interest and success than it had ever before possessed, and other departments, not even excepting the "editorial" page, became in a measure subordinate. Whatever was sacrificed, if need be even advertisements, the news must go in. In every well-regulated office the rule is still, "get all the news that every other paper has, and as much more as you can." The great expense attendant upon the collection of news from every part of the New and Old World, led to the formation of the "Associated Press," by which the cost of the vast and intricate machinery which now performs this work is divided among the papers belonging to the Association, whereby results are achieved which under any other system would be impossible. Few persons outside of the newspaper world are aware of the extent of the system which gives them, every morning, the news of the whole world.

No papers in the world employ the telegraph so freely as those of our own country. The telegraphic news printed in the London *Times*, both foreign and domestic, frequently occupies less space than a single dispatch in a New-York paper, and is "made up" in a way that would make the hair of a New-York "night editor" stand on end—no "display heads," no catch lines, nothing to attract the eye and arrest attention. In every sense of the word, our daily journals are *news*papers, without slighting other features which give weight, character, influence, and individuality. Although the days of "pony expresses," and special engines, when messengers would arrive black with smoke and beaming with pride, have passed away, yet the energy and enterprise remain, and American newspapers, using every facility afforded by the telegraph, are far in advance of their European contemporaries.

We have not the space to follow Mr. Hudson through his animated account of the rise and progress of the newspaper Press in the various sections of the country, nor through his interesting sketches of our representative newspapers and the prominent lights of American journalism. He does not aim, as we have already intimated, to philosophize on the mission and conduct of a newspaper, as an educator and an organ of opinion; but he evidently holds the opinion the chief end of a newspaper is to furnish news, in a readable and attractive shape. Considering the school of journalism in which he was educated and in which he achieved distinction, this is not to be wondered at; but it is to be regretted that his admiration for news enterprise should have led him to leave in the background other features of journalism of at least equal importance to a well-balanced newspaper. But Mr. Hudson probably deemed it no part of a historian's duty to philosophize. Let the reader do it for himself from the mass of material given in these handsomely-printed pages.

A few words in regard to the present condition of American journalism compared with that of Europe. How many newspapers are published in the United States? How many in the world? At the commencement of the Revolutionary War there were thirty-seven newspapers published in the Colonies. With these began the independence of the nation. On the 1st of January, 1835, there were 1,258 daily, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers issued; with these commenced the independence of the Press. With all the struggles, failures, and successes of the Press, this was a great result. In 1870 there were published in the United States 542 daily and 4,425 weekly newspapers. The number of copies of the daily papers printed in that year reached, in round numbers, 800,000,000. The issue of the weekly publications amounted to 600,000,000 copies. All other publications printed 100,000,000 copies. The aggregate issue in that year of all the political and literary periodicals of the country was over 1,500,000,000 copies. What an astounding exhibition! Let us look at the comparative results since 1704:

Newspaper and Periodical Circulation in the United States.

Years.	Newspapers and Periodicals.	Copies Annually Printed.	Population.
1704	1	16,000	600,000
1725	4	170,000	1,000,000
1775	37	1,200,000	2,800,000
1810	359	22,321,700	7,239,814
1828	852	68,117,796	12,000,000
1835	1,258	90,361,000	14,000,000
1840	1,631	195,838,673	17,069,453
1850	2,526	426,409,978	23,191,876
1860	4,051	927,951,548	31,445,080
1870	5,871	1,508,548,250	38,555,983

It is estimated that the number of copies of newspapers printed in Great Britain in 1870 was 350,000,000, and the same in France. The census returns show that over 1,500,000,000 were issued in the United States in the same year. The following table shows very clearly how far in advance of every other country we are, in respect at least to numbers, in periodical literature. The figures are from Mr. Hudson's book, and give the number of newspapers and other periodicals published in 1870 in every part of the world:

Great Britain	1,456	Norway and Sweden	184
France	1,668	Netherlands	174
Prussia	809	Switzerland	394
Austria	650	Egypt	7
Other German States	467	Africa	14
Russia	337	Asia	30
Italy	723	Turkey	8
Spain	306	Other parts of the world	150
Belgium	194		
Portugal	26	Total	7,642
Denmark	96	United States	5,871

At the present rate of increase, in ten years there will be more newspapers and magazines published in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined. Indeed, the *American Newspaper Directory* of 1872 gives the aggregate number of periodical publications in this country at 6,432, only 1,200 less in that year than in all other parts of the world. Our growth, as a nation, is more rapid; then, with common schools, churches, politicians, theatres, lectures, libraries, and reading-rooms everywhere, there is a greater demand for cheap literature and cheap reading.

Whoever is interested in the growth of this mighty engine of popular intelligence should read Mr. Hudson's full and deeply-interesting history. He will see how it has kept pace with, if it has not always marched in advance of, the growth of intelligence, freedom, and independence among the people; how it rose, from a condition of tolerated weakness, and abject waiting on insolent authority, to be a power above parties and Governments, able to cope fearlessly with wrong-doing in high places, and in all ways to represent the people and the wants of the people. We welcome Mr. Hudson's book as one of the most important contributions to American literature with which the new year begins.

The Funeral of Capt. Cameron—Arrangements Completed by the Police and the Masonic Fraternity.

The Police arrangements for the funeral of the late Capt. John Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, have all been completed, and the final details were settled last night, on consultation between the Police Committee and the members of Alma Lodge, of which the deceased was one of the founders. The body of the deceased Captain will be allowed to remain at his late residence until 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at which time it will be conveyed to St. Paul's Methodist Church, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, escorted by a detail of 250 patrolmen and officers of the Police Department and a delegation from Alma Lodge, (U. D.;) Puritan Lodge, No. 330, F. A. M.; Zerubabel Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T. The Police escort will be in command of Superintendent Kelso in person, and Inspectors Dilks, Walling, and McDermott, and all the Captains of Police will be in the line. Capts. Henry Hedden, Chas. Ulman, Ward, Williams, Burden, McCullagh, Sanders, and Gunner have been detailed to act as pall-bearers on behalf of the Police Department.

The body of the church, with the exception of the side aisles, will be reserved for the Police and the Masonic fraternity. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, assisted by several other clergymen. At their conclusion the Masonic services will be performed by R. W. Elwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New-York, assisted by R. W. Theophilus Pratt, Master of Alma Lodge. The body will remain in the church all night, and on Monday morning will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, accompanied by the pall-bearers and delegations of the Masonic bodies of which the deceased was an honored member. On the arrival at Norwalk the remains will be received by St. John's Lodge, F. A. M., of that city, who will escort them to their last resting place.

Landlord's Negligence—A Coroner's Jury Censure a House-Owner.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Ella C. Campbell, whose death, on Saturday last, resulted from the explosion of a kitchen-range in the house No. 148 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, occupied by her brother, Dr. James B. Campbell. Mrs. Anna Campbell, sister-in-law of the deceased, testified that she arranged the fire in the kitchen-range on Friday night. The deceased lit the fire on Saturday morning, and while toasting bread before it, an hour after, the explosion occurred, and she was terribly burned and lacerated. Dr. James B. Campbell testified that he met the landlord, John Darrow, of No. 302 West Fifty-first-street, and told him the range was unsafe and leaky. Darrow replied he was not going to expend any more money on the house. Hanford Horton, engineer of the Sanitary Police, swore that, in his opinion, the explosion was due to the iron coupling of the water-tank being too rusty and worn out, and unable to stand the ordinary pressure of Croton water. The jury, after a short absence, rendered the following verdict: "We find that the said Ella C. Campbell came to her death from the explosion of a range in the house No. 148 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and we severely censure the landlord, John Darrow, for allowing the defective range to remain in said house after being notified of its condition.

The Centre-Street Fire—Dangerous Condition of the Ruins—Funerals of the Victims.

Charlotte and Margaret Bell, two of the unfortunate girls burned to death in the Centre-street fire, were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday. Their funeral took place from their brother's residence, No. 339 East Ninth-street. Mary and Margaret Donohoe, daughters of a poor widow, who in them has lost her entire family, were buried in Calvary Cemetery. The funerals of the victims were not attended by any display. The ruins in Centre-street are in a most dangerous condition. The large tower in the rear has been weakened by the thawing out of the ice in the cracked walls, and may totter down any moment, to kill passers-by in Centre-street, or carry death among twenty-five families who live in low tenement-houses in the rear.

The Arrival of Italian Immigrants—Accommodations of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration will hold a special meeting on Tuesday, to consider what measures can be taken to enlarge the places of accommodation on Ward's Island. This measure becomes necessary in consequence of the large number of Italian immigrants who have arrived recently. The indications are that the evil has not by any means subsided, but that the thousands of new Italian arrivals are only the prelude to a more extensive immigration from their country. Three hundred and forty-nine Italians arrived by the Erin on Tuesday, 315 by the Egypt, on Thursday, and 1,000 more were expected on the Denmark, yesterday. The greater part of these people are destitute, and become dependent on the Commissioners of Emigration for support. The recent arrivals report that there are thousands of Italians in Naples and Rome waiting for vessels to bring them to this country, and that the emigration, which has already begun so largely, will not be likely to discontinue for a long time. There are several hundred Italians already on Ward's Island who have not as yet found employment.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The Evidence Exhausted and the Summing Up of the Case—The End Near at Hand.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, there was an unusual rush of spectators anxious to get a glimpse of Stokes, and hear the closing arguments of the trial, which has now lasted thirteen days. Several witnesses were called to give rebutting evidence for the prosecution. Marshall, Bardine, and Schummell, who had been Fisk's personal attendants, testified that when he went out on the day of the shooting, they saw no pistol about him, and that he had not one in his possession. This was followed by the summing up.

Mr. Tremain first addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. Beginning with an appeal to their sympathies as men, he proceeded to comment upon the manner in which the case for the people had been conducted. He denied the statement made at the opening by the prosecution that New-York had become the by-word of the civilized world. He admitted that bad men did seize the reins of political power in this City; that it was in the hands of a small cabal until the people rose in their might and demanded reform. And reform came about the time when the earthly career of James Fisk was closed. Again, the gentleman for the prosecution said that homicides were committed every week, and that a murderer who paid the penalty of his crime with his life had declared that "hanging for murder was played out." Mr. Tremain then read the statute defining the offenses of murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. The theory of the prosecution was that a premeditated design to take Fisk's life existed; that he was waylaid by the prisoner for that purpose; that it was done from disappointment, malice, revenge. But it had utterly failed to substantiate it, as it had to prove the statements about the prisoner's knowledge of an indictment for black-mailing found against him by the Grand Jury. Then the learned gentleman on the other side told the jury that the prisoner knew his prosecution at Yorkville would fail. Where was the evidence of that? The evidence showed that the woman Mansfield had severed her relations with Fisk, who, in a spirit of revenge, said that blood would be shed, and the prisoner should be the object of his vengeance, while the prosecution had attempted to reverse this state of facts. Indeed, not one of the eleven points on which the prosecution based its superstructure had been sustained. Mr. Tremain spoke of the prisoner's habitual fear of Fisk; related the details of his visit to the Grand Central Hotel on the afternoon of Jan. 6, and declared that no part of the prisoner's own story had been disturbed, nor had his character been impeached. Referring to the testimony of Kimball, who said he had heard Stokes threaten to take Fisk's life, counsel asked if it was likely Stokes would publish his intention to the world in that way. As to the testimony of Thomas Hart, who said he heard the prisoner mutter in the hotel, when Fisk entered, "I've got you now," the defense had shown, by five witnesses, that Hart was not in sight at the time. Was not the story improbable on its face? It was a fact to be remembered, too, that Hart had committed his story of the affair to memory and told it each time in the same words. If it were true, where was the need of so much repetition before the facts could be remembered. Hart had been corrupted by some power behind the scenes, which had also manifested itself in various other forms. There was no proof, then, of Fisk having been waylaid by Stokes. It had been shown that Stokes' mind was filled with apprehension and nervous anxiety lest he should suffer personal violence at the hands of Fisk. Counsel, just before adjournment for the day, asked Judge Boardman to instruct the jury that they ought not to convict either of murder in the second degree or of manslaughter in the first or second degree.

Mr. Tremain continues his summing up this morning, with the understanding that he must close by not later than 1 o'clock. Mr. Beach will then sum up for the prosecution.

Department of Public Works—Expenditures and Balances.

The records of the Department of Public Works for the past year, under the administration of Commissioner Van Nort, show the amount appropriated from taxation to carry on the Department for the year 1872, including unexpended balances from 1871, at $2,284,210 74; the expenditures, including liabilities, at $1,862,399 79, leaving a net balance unexpended of $469,250 95, which may be applied to the expenditures for 1873, thereby lessening taxation to that amount.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditures and balances on the various accounts:

Title of Appropriations.	Exp'tures.	Balances.
Arching the cut in Fourth-avenue	$24,173 50	$21,597 83
Aqueduct, new work	3,585 78	31,414 22
Aqueduct, repairs and maintenance	123,483 73	1,516 27
Removing Coenties Reef	......	11,756 09
Contingencies	1,051 03	3,948 79
Removing Diamond Reef	......	4,438 00
Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots	4 74	3,196 68
Free floating baths	9,456 72	543 28
Lamps and gas	822,062 52	177,937 48
Monument in Green-Wood Cemetery	......	9,100 00
Preparing maps	......	2,500 00
Printing for Departments and Courts	31,686 27	13,313 73
Public buildings, construction and repairs	63,471 88	16,528 12
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	7,952 69	247 31
Removing obstructions in streets	393 71	2,227 66
Repairs and maintenance of wooden pavements	82,815 50	2,184 50
Repairs and maintenance of stone pavements	152,015 97	7,984 03
Repairs and renewal of pipes and stop-cocks	88,052 40	1,947 60
Sprinkling roads and avenues	34,170 06	1,355 94
Salaries	199,408 90	28,865 77
Cleaning and repairing sewers	16,437 48	3,162 52
Repairing sewers	22,913 88	10,086 12
Cleaning sewers	62,412 89	1,087 11
Stationery, &c., for Departments and Courts	14,939 59	20,060 41
Street improvements and street signs	......	5,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	67,520 68	7,479 32
Paving Tompkins-square	......	68,875 74
Repairing and cleaning wells and pumps	1,430 39	69 61
Maintenance of boulevards, roads and avenues	32,967 09	2,032 91
Total	$1,862,399 79	$469,250 95

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The usual monthly sale of Scranton coal took place, yesterday, at the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Exchange-place. There was a large attendance of bidders, and the prices were but little different from those obtained in November. Seventy-five thousand tons were disposed of at the sale. The following is a list of the prices obtained yesterday, as compared with those at the last sale:

	Jan. 3, '73.	Nov. 27, '72.
Lump	$3 60	None.
Steam-boat	3 75	$3 78
Grate	3 90½	3 90
Egg	4 07½	4 10½
Stove	4 78	4 76½
Chestnut	3 59½	3 77

Doctors Disagreeing.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, in the City Hall, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Annie Brady, whose death, as reported, resulted from puerperal fever, caused, primarily, by the neglect of Dr. William Frothingham, of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street. The evidence plainly showed that Mrs. Brady was attended by a midwife, and that on the fever setting in Dr. Frothingham, who had been the family physician, was called in. He found that the case was a contagious one in character, and in justice to his other patients declined to attend Mrs. Brady, and recommended Mr. Brady to secure the services of some physician not resident in the neighborhood. Mr. Brady then called in Dr. Bronson, and Mrs. Brady died. The jury promptly acquitted Dr. Frothingham of all blame in the matter, and found that Mrs. Brady's death resulted from puerperal fever.

The Vienna Exhibition—Important to Exhibitors.

The Exhibition opens on the 1st of May, and closes on the 1st of November, 1873. The utmost diligence will be required to enable our exhibitors to have their goods there in time for the opening, or even in time to compete for premiums.

An appropriation will unquestionably be made by Congress, but in the meantime let every one desirous of exhibiting make application at once to this office for space.

Blanks will be sent, on request, by return mail.

The articles should be properly marked, and packed in strict accordance with the directions contained in the pamphlet sent from this office, and await the order of shipment to New-York, which will be shortly issued and published.

Any delays in following these suggestions, or neglect in properly marking and packing will lead to serious disappointments.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
United States Commissioner General,
No. 51 Chambers-street, New-York.

INTEREST MONEYS.

Controller Green and Chamberlain Palmer—Further Correspondence—Attorney-General Barlow's Opinion.

The City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, Francis A. Palmer, has written a letter, whose essential passages will be found below, in reply to the Controller's letter, published on Thursday:

* * * * * *

You still claim a right to appoint and dismiss the subordinates in my office, and to fix their compensation; and that you have a right to control the deposit of public moneys in my hands, and I now, as I have already repeatedly done, deny your claim in every respect. It is expressly declared by a statute which has never been repealed, that "the salaries in the Chamberlain's office of his clerks and a deputy shall be fixed by him; all of whom he is authorized to appoint and dismiss." The exercise of this power seems to me to be a clear matter of duty on the part of the Chamberlain, for his omission to do so, would remove all checks or restraint upon the Controller's using or misusing the public moneys as he pleased. How could the Chamberlain hope to preserve his own reputation, protect his own responsibility, and that of his sureties, and guard the public funds from being squandered, if all his subordinates, upon whom he must depend for the performance of the duties of his office, were independent of him as to tenure of office and compensation?

This control over his subordinates was given to the Chamberlain for the very purpose of enabling him to perform his duty of guarding the Treasury against the invasions of the possible reality of a dishonest Controller, as well as other intruders. You overlooked the fact that the power of selecting the deposit banks is given to the Chamberlain, and to him alone; and that, without his consent, no amount can be drawn from them; without his warrant no sums can be transferred from one to the other; [illegible] that the Controller has to do with the deposits is to countersign warrants of transfer, and the all else in regard to the deposits belongs to the functions of the Chamberlain alone.

So, too, you overlook the fact that, while the office of Controller is a City office only, it is only as treasurer of the City funds that the Chamberlain is a bureau in his Department; he is, besides that, County Treasurer—as such responsible and subordinate to the Board of Supervisors and the State Treasurer, and not to the City Controller, and as such receives, and is accountable for, much the largest portion of the money that comes into his hands. All this is by virtue of acts of the Legislature, outside of and beyond the City charter, which laws I am bound to obey, and have given security in a million of dollars that I will obey.

The charter under which alone the Chamberlain's office is made a bureau in the Department of Finance, not only makes it so merely "for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor," but is careful to preserve the independence of the office by exempting it from the general rule which gives to the heads of Departments the power of appointing and removing the chiefs of bureaus.

Thus the Chamberlain is Treasurer of the Courts, and as such has always in his custody over $1,500,000; he is County Treasurer, and as such receives and disburses annually at least $30,000,000 of moneys *paid into the treasury of the County*, for County purposes; and as such County Treasurer (an officer which every county in the State has) he receives and pays into the State Treasury about $5,000,000 annually of moneys gathered by taxation from our citizens for the support of the Government of the State.

In addition to these general reasons for my refusal, there is one peculiarly applicable to the balances in the Park Bank and Union Trust Company. You insist on my treating our claim to interest as money actually in the Treasury, and on deposit. I am not familiar with the principle which authorizes us to treat interest which our debtor owes us as money actually paid, and it is not as money actually paid, in that it can be treated as money in the treasury, transferable only by my warrant, countersigned by you. To treat it as cash on hand before it is paid over would make the Chamberlain responsible for it if it never should be paid. Both these Companies put their refusal to pay over the interest owing by them on your having forbid it. Withdraw your prohibition, and I will engage that the amount shall soon be paid into the public treasury, as it would long since have been paid if you had not refused the offer I made nearly a year ago, "that I would get the checks for the interest from the depositaries payable to the order of the Controller, so that he might credit it to such accounts as in his judgment might seem proper."

In order to elucidate the legal points raised in the above communication, we publish the chief portions of an opinion given by Attorney-General Barlow, in January of last year, in regard to the matter now under dispute. The opinion was given at the request of the managers of one of the depositary banks, to whom the Controller had sent his official notification concerning the treatment of the accrued interest on City and County deposits. As will be observed, it disposes very completely of all the claims of Chamberlain Palmer to be entitled to deal as he thinks fit with the interest moneys which belong to the public Treasury:

My opinion has been asked whether, under chapter 623 of the laws of 1866 and the other statutes bearing upon the subject, the depositary banks selected by the City Chamberlain should pay such sums as they agree to pay by way of interest, and such sums as they are bound to pay by way of contribution to the expenses of the Chamberlain, to that officer, or the Controller; that is, which of the two officers named is entitled to control, receive or direct the disposition of these two funds.

The law of 1866 does not require the Chamberlain to exact interest from the depositary banks, nor does it impose upon the banks any obligation to pay it. It simply requires the banks to pay a proportionate share of the office rent of the Chamberlain and the salaries of his clerks. But it is found that the banks are willing to pay more than that; that they are willing to pay interest on the deposits at the rate of four per cent.; and the arrangement between the banks and the Chamberlain has been, in substance, that the former should pay their share of the expenses and such further sum as will make four per cent. on deposits.

It is no doubt the duty of the Chamberlain to receive all that the banks are willing to pay, and he would be guilty of official misconduct were he to exact only the expenses of his office when the banks are willing to pay more.

As to that part of the fruits of the deposit which is simply interest, that is to say, that part of such fruits as is in excess of that amount which each bank pays toward the Chamberlain's expenses, I cannot doubt that it belongs to the City or County, and not to the Chamberlain, and that it must be treated precisely like the principal of the deposits. If an agent makes gains out of the money of the principal, it belongs to the principal.

And I am of opinion that such interest is as much "in the Treasury" upon its accrual as is the principal of the fund. The interest is a mere incident to the principal, and follows it; and, like the principal, it can, in my opinion, only be drawn out of the Treasury by the ordinary City or County warrants.

If the principal is in the Treasury, it is difficult to see why the interest is not.

I do not see the force of the argument drawn by Judge Edmonds from a supposed difficulty in the banks, discriminating between the City, County, and State funds in crediting the interest. Let the banks credit the interest to the several accounts in which the principals stand. Surely no greater inconvenience can result from their not discriminating between the different funds in crediting the interest than in crediting the principal. * * * *

But whatever force there might be in an argument derived from a consideration of the act of 1866 alone, without reference to the other provisions of law, and from the power given by that act to the Chamberlain over his subordinates, is wholly destroyed, in my opinion, by a consideration of other laws and subsequent legislation.

By section 32 of the new charter, (chapter 137, laws of 1870,) it appears that while the Controller cannot appoint or remove the Chamberlain, yet he can appoint and remove all his (the Chamberlain's) clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates, and fix their number and compensation. It seems to me that this is plainly the proper construction of section 32.

All the clerks, &c., in the Chamberlain's Bureau are now clerks in the Controller's Department, and directly dependent upon and accountable to him. They are the servants of the City and not of the Chamberlain, and their legal claims for payment of their salaries are against the City and not against the Chamberlain. What possible reason is there why there should be any departure from the ordinary methods in which the City pays all its servants, *i. e.*, through the auditing and disbursing departments of the Controller's office.

The banks are bound to pay a certain sum toward the expenses of the Chamberlain's office. They owe this duty to the City, and not to the Chamberlain, and they must pay the money to the officer authorized to collect money due to the City—that is, the Controller.

Unless you take the ground that the banks owe the salaries directly to the Chamberlain's clerks—which has never been claimed—the money due from the banks for these purposes is due to the City, and should be collected by the officers upon whom the law imposes the duty of settling and adjusting and collecting all other debts due the City.

There being in the law itself no indication whatever that this money should be paid to the Chamberlain, and no reason whatever (certainly since the passage of the new charter) why the Chamberlain should pay his subordinates, (with whose appointment and removal, and the fixing of whose salaries, he has nothing to do,) any more than there is for the payment by the head of any other bureau of the salaries of its subordinates, there seems to be no ground for supposing that the ordinary method of collecting the dues of the City and paying its debts should be departed from. And these methods are very clearly prescribed by law. * * * *

I have not overlooked the distinction between the City and County moneys. Chapter 190, of the laws of 1870, section 6, provides that the Finance Department shall have the same powers and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of the County which it does in regard to the City's fiscal affairs.

The rules regulating the management of the County funds and the payment of the County officers, clerks, &c., and the collection of moneys due the County, are the same as those which apply to City affairs, except that County warrants must be countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

It seems to me, therefore, that the Controller and not the Chamberlain is entitled to control not only the money which the banks agree to pay as interest on deposits, but also such sums as they are bound to contribute toward the expenses of the Chamberlain's office under the act of 1866, and the banks should obey the instructions of the Controller in regard to all such moneys.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union.....80¾	200 Erie Railroad....c. 62
200 do.....80⅝	100 do.....62⅛
500 do.....80⅝	100 do.....62⅛
400 do.....c. 80	300 do.....62⅛
100 do.....80⅜	500 do.....62⅛
300 Pacific Mail.....74⅝	200 do.....s³. 62
300 do.....74⅝	100 do.....62¼
2100 do.....74	300 do.....62
300 Bos., H. & Erie.b3. 8⅛	300 do.....62⅛
500 do.....8⅛	100 do.....62⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....99⅝	200 St. Paul.....54
100 do.....c. 99⅝	100 Lake Shore....c. 95⅝
100 do.....99½	300 do.....95⅝
100 do.....99⅝	200 do.....96
700 do.....99⅝	200 do.....c. 95⅞
100 Rock Island.....111	100 do.....95⅞
300 Union Pacific.....38⅛	200 do.....95⅞
200 do.....38⅛	200 Toledo & Wabash. 74⅝
200 do.....b3. 38⅛	200 do.....74⅝
100 do.....c. 38⅛	300 do.....74⅝
300 Ohio & Miss.....48⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.....37⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114⅝	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68. 113⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅛	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 109⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old.....73⅜	100 Mer. Bank...x int. 116
1,000 do.....73⅜	35 Del. & H. Canal. 119⅝
1,000 N. C. 6s old.....33⅜	10 Cleve. & P. Guar.. 89½
24,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 54⅜	500 N. Y. C. & H., b.c.. 99⅝
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, J.	100 do.....b3. 99⅝
& J.....b3. 22	300 do.....99⅝
6,000 do.....21⅞	200 do.....99⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, x int.....92⅛	300 do.....99⅝
1,000 Erie 4th.....93	300 do.....c. 99⅝
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 95	1400 do.....99⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 99⅛	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 74⅝
5,000 Union Pac. 1st. 87⅛	200 do.....c. 74⅝
3,000 do.....87⅛	300 do.....c. 74⅝
4,000 do.....87⅛	200 do.....74⅝
33,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.. 83	100 do.....74⅝
1,000 Chic. & R. I. &	100 do.....75
Pac. 7s...x int. 100⅛	100 do.....c. 74⅞
1,000 do.....100⅛	500 do.....75
12,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. 91	300 do.....75⅛
3,000 Ill. Cent. Bds.. 102	300 do.....75⅛
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 92	100 do.....75
10,000 N. J. So. 1st.....73⅛	1800 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 95⅝
20,000 Bost., H. & E. 1st. 45	100 do.....96
30,000 do.....44⅝	100 do.....96⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. Inc. 95	100 Un. Pac.....b.c..c. 38⅛
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 96⅛	100 do.....38⅛
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 7s,	600 do.....38⅛
Gold....x int. 95⅛	200 do.....c. 38⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88	100 do.....b3. 38⅛
1,000 C. & Alt. 1st x in. 100⅛	200 do.....38⅛
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 87⅛	200 do.....b3. 38⅛
1,000 do.....87	200 do.....c. 38⅛
1,000 do.....87⅛	200 do.....38⅛
300 Pacific Mail.....74	300 do.....38⅛
500 do.....c. 73⅞	500 do.....b30. 38⅛
100 do..bet. call. 74	1000 do.....38⅛
200 do.....74	100 do.....38⅛
100 do.....c. 74⅛	1200 do.....38⅛
300 do.....74⅛	300 do.....c. 38⅛
100 do.....74⅛	100 do.....38⅛
300 do.....74⅛	500 do.....38⅛
100 do.....74⅛	20 Morris & Essex.. 90⅜
300 do.....c. 74⅛	12 do.....90⅜
300 do.....74⅛	100 Ch. & R. I...b.c..c. 111
100 do.....74⅛	100 do.....s3. 111
100 do.....c. 74⅛	100 do.....111⅛
400 do.....74⅛	20 N. Y., N. H. & H. 139
100 do.....74⅛	400 B., H. & E..b.c.s3. 8⅛
25 Adams Express.....94⅛	100 do.....8⅛
5 do.....94⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 48⅝
77 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 68⅛	200 do.....48⅝
300 do..bet. call. 68⅛	700 do.....b3. 49
100 Erie Railroad.....62⅛	1000 do.....49
100 do..bet. call 62⅛	1500 do.....b3. 49⅛
100 do.....62⅛	100 do.....48⅝
100 do.....c. 62⅛	100 do.....c. 48⅝
100 do.....s30. 62⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 37
100 do.....62⅛	200 do.....37⅛
200 do.....s3. 62⅛	100 do.....b3. 37⅛
200 do.....62⅛	1000 do.....37⅛
300 do.....62⅛	100 do.....c. 37⅛
300 do.....62⅛	700 do.....c. 37⅛
700 do.....s3. 62⅛	100 do.....37⅛
500 do.....62⅛	600 do.....37⅛
400 do.....62⅛	600 W. U. Tel...b.c..c. 80
100 do.....62⅛	300 do.....80
300 do.....s3. 62⅛	500 do.....80
300 do.....62⅛	200 do.....80⅛
300 do.....62⅛	100 do.....80⅛
500 do.....62⅛	100 do.....80⅛
200 do.....62⅛	300 do.....80⅛
600 do.....62⅛	100 do.....80⅛
1000 do.....b3. 62⅛	300 do.....80⅛
1100 do.....62⅛	300 do.....80⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 112⅛	$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 113⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

300 Pacific Mail.....74⅝	100 Rock Island....b7. 111⅛
600 do.....74⅝	300 do.....111⅛
300 do.....c. 74⅜	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 8⅛
200 do.....s3. 74⅜	200 do.....b3. 8⅛
300 do.....74⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.....37⅛
200 do.....74⅜	200 do.....37⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex.....68⅛	300 do.....c. 37⅛
400 Western Union.....80⅝	800 do.....38
300 do.....80⅝	300 do.....38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.....c. 99⅝	300 do.....38
300 Lake Shore...b30. 96	200 do.....c. 37⅛
100 do.....c. 96	200 do.....37⅛
400 Erie Railway...s3. 62⅛	300 do.....b30. 38⅛
300 do.....62⅛	100 do.....b30. 38⅛
200 do.....c. 62⅛	600 do.....38
200 do.....62⅛	400 do.....37⅛
400 do.....62⅛	500 do.....b15. 38⅛
100 do.....s3. 62⅛	1200 do.....37⅛
100 do.....b3. 62⅛	800 do.....b10. 38⅛
400 do.....63	300 do.....s3. 37⅛
200 do.....c. 62⅛	500 do.....38
700 Union Pacific.....38⅛	500 do.....b3. 38
100 do.....b30. 38⅛	200 do.....38⅛
100 do.....c. 38⅛	400 Ohio & Miss...b3. 48⅛
100 do.....s3. 38⅛	700 do.....48⅛
100 do.....38⅛	600 do.....b3. 49
200 do.....b3. 38⅛	100 do.....s3. 48⅛
300 Tol. & Wab.....75⅛	
10 St. Lo. & Kan. C.. 67	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s, Def.....15⅛	200 Erie Railroad.....62⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.	200 do.....b3. 62⅛
Jo. Iss., x int.. 90	100 do.....c. 62⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 99⅛	300 do..bet. call. 62⅛
13,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....87	100 do.....s30. 62⅛
2,000 Ohio & Miss. Con.	500 do.....62⅛
Bds., x int.....90⅛	500 do.....62⅛
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st. 100	200 N. J. Cen. R. R.....102
6,000 Erie 4th.....93⅛	100 do..bet. call. 102⅛
20 Am. Exch. Bank.. 110⅛	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 96⅛
200 Spring M'n Coal.	100 do.....c. 96⅛
bet. call...b30.. 61⅛	100 do.....b3. 96⅛
200 Am. Coal. bet. call.. 54	100 do.....96⅛
600 West. U. Tel...b. c. 80⅛	100 do.....96⅛
40 do.....80⅛	100 do.....b10. 96⅛
100 do.....80⅛	100 do.....96⅛
100 do.....s3. 80⅛	600 do.....96⅛
100 do.....c. 80⅛	1100 U. Pac. R. R. b. c. 38⅛
200 United States Ex. 79	2300 do.....38⅛
40 Adams Express.....94⅛	100 do.....b3. 39
40 do..bet. call. 94	400 do.....38⅛
30 Wells-Fargo Ex.....85	100 do.....b5. 39
5 Am. Merch. U. Ex. 68	100 do.....38⅛
25 do.....69	100 Mil. & St. Paul.....54⅛
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	300 do..bet. call. 54⅛
bet. call.....c. 74⅛	50 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 77
400 do.....74⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 93⅛
200 do.....74⅛	100 B., H. & E.b. c.b3. 8⅛
300 do.....74	100 do.....8⅛
200 do.....74⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....b3. 49
400 do.....74⅛	100 do.....49
100 do.....74⅛	500 do..bet. call. 48⅛
100 do.....74⅛	100 do.....c. 48⅛
300 do.....74⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 70
300 Mich. Cen. bet. call. 110	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 38
1400 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 99⅛	100 do.....37⅛
100 do.....99⅛	1000 do.....b30. 38⅛
200 do.....b10. 100	100 do.....b3. 38
600 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 89	800 do.....37⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

300 New Cen. Coal.....47⅛	100 Erie Railroad.....62⅛
1400 Western Union.. 80⅛	300 do.....62⅛
1100 do.....80⅛	200 do.....62⅛
100 do.....b3. 80⅛	1500 do.....b3. 63
1300 do.....80⅛	1500 do.....63
300 do.....80⅛	1100 do.....63
300 Quicksilver.....46⅛	500 do.....b3. 63⅛
100 do.....46⅛	500 do.....63⅛
300 Consol. Coal...s3. 47	1600 do.....63⅛
10 Adams Express.....94⅛	300 do.....63⅛
300 Pacific Mail.....74⅛	200 do.....b3. 63⅛
300 do.....74⅛	200 Rock Island.....111⅛
1400 do.....74⅛	100 St. Paul.....54⅛
100 do..u. r. 74⅛	100 do.....54⅛
200 do.....74⅛	400 do.....54
100 do.....74⅛	200 do.....b60. 54⅛
100 do.....74⅛	100 do.....s3. 54
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.....99⅛	100 do.....54
400 do.....b10. 100	200 St. Paul Pref.....77⅛
80 do.....99⅛	300 Tol. & Wabash.....75⅛
100 do.....99⅛	100 do.....75⅛
100 do.....99⅛	200 do.....75⅛
1500 do.....99⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W... 94⅛
200 do.....99⅛	600 Ohio & Miss.....48⅛
400 do.....b3. 100	200 do.....48⅛
200 Han. & St. Jo.....48⅛	100 do.....b3. 48⅛
700 do.....48⅛	300 do.....48⅛
200 Lake Shore.....96	200 C., C. & I. C.....37⅛
1200 do.....96⅛	900 do.....b3. 38
300 do.....b3. 96⅛	500 do.....38⅛
3000 do.....96⅛	100 do.....38
800 Union Pacific.....38⅛	500 do.....s3. 38
20 do.....38⅛	1900 do.....38⅛
400 do.....38⅛	1100 do.....38⅛
100 do.....b3. 38⅛	1500 do.....38⅛
2400 do.....38⅛	500 do.....b3. 38⅛
200 do.....b3. 39	700 do.....b30. 38⅛
	100 do.....38⅛

FRIDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

At length the rates for Money are broken; the charge for demand loans having fallen to 6@7 ₱ cent. interest this afternoon at the close after varying from an eighth and interest to 1-32 and interest, and up again to an eighth for one day. With the natural inclination to easier rates on a Saturday, when loans carry two days' interest, it may be hoped that to-morrow will see something like reasonable prices for Money continued. In that case, we should probably enter upon as much ease as our heavily-burdened loan market is now capable of shewing.

The Gold market has made no rally from yesterday's decline. On the contrary, the quotation of the day is a shade easier than yesterday's lowest; 111⅛@111⅜ ruling all day. At first, interest of 4 ₱ cent. was paid to have Gold carried, but later as much as 1-64 ₱ cent was paid for use of the Coin.

In London the rate for prime discounts is quoted at three-eighths ₱ cent. below the Bank of England minimum of Five ₱ cent., while on the Stock Exchange advances are made upon Consols at 3½@3¾ ₱ cent. interest, as is shown by the quotations, 91⅞@91⅛ for Money, and 92@92⅛ for the next account, say thirty days from today.

It is probably as much in consequence of this improved feeling in the London Money market as of any revival of old Erie suits against Mr. Vanderbilt, that Erie advanced 1 ₱ cent. in London today, and in this market from 61⅞ to 63⅛. The suit which report speaks of must be the same which Fisk and Gould failed with four years ago. We were not aware that an appeal had been taken from Judge Barnard's decision at that time; but suppose that the lawyers who acted as counsel for Gould and Fisk personally, as well as for the Company, have turned over whatever papers there may be in the case to the Company's present legal advisers. The story served to help the rise in the stock, at any rate, and to carry it a half ₱ cent. beyond the equivalent of London.

The rest of the Stock market showed some disposition to sympathize with the movement of Erie. Prices generally opened a fraction better than yesterday, and, after a reaction in the middle of the day, closed firm and higher. New-York Central recovered to 99⅞. Union Pacific advanced from 38 to 38⅞@39, and C., C. & I. C. from 37 to 38⅜. Pacific Mail leaves off about as last evening, after going three-quarters higher. Lake Shore is again distinguished for steadiness, and has advanced from 96 to 96⅜ upon the day; and Ohios, at 48⅞@49@48⅞, are about as steady. Wabash advanced about a half, and the rest call for no special mention.

The Public Funds, after some depression early in the day, close firm. State Bonds are barely steady, and very dull. Central Pacific Bonds keep the quotation 99⅛@99⅜, and Union Pacific Firsts rose to 87⅛, and fell back to 87.

Exchange is not quite so steady as yesterday, and we quote Sterling not better than 109⅛@110⅛ for sixty-day and demand drafts, respectively.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s.....112		112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	*113⅛	*113⅛
American Gold.....	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	99⅛	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.....	111	111⅛
North-west Common.....	82	82⅛
Pacific Mail.....	73⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred.....	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common.....	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi.....	48⅞	48⅞
Western Union Telegraph.....	79⅞	80⅜
Erie.....	61⅞	63⅛
Union Pacific.....	38	38⅞
Lake Shore.....	96	96⅜
C. C. and Indiana Central.....	37	38⅜
Toledo and Wabash.....	74⅞	75⅛
North-west Preferred.....	88	88⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	48⅞	48⅞

* Ex interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

Gold receipts.....	$853,996 31
Gold payments.....	773,897 64
Gold balance.....	40,283,541 68
Currency receipts.....	489,763 88
Currency payments.....	628,926 27
Currency balance.....	20,010,629 84
Customs.....	397,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114⅛	5-20 reg., '67.....113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....114⅛	5-20 coup., '67.....113⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....112⅛	5-20 reg., '68.....113⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....112⅝	5-20 coup., '68.....113⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....113	10-40 reg.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....113	10-40 coup.....109⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....113⅛	5s coup., '81.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....113⅛	6s Currency.....112⅛

The week's imports of foreign Dry-goods have been to the specie value of $1,499,643; amount marketed, $879,487.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company's Semi-annual Dividend is *Five ₱ cent.*

The North River Savings Bank pays January interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum, on all amounts from $5 to $5,000, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89 to 89½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every Bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most rigid rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, EUGENE KELLY, PETER MCMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY P. HAVEN.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-STREET, Jan. 3, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana, and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 6S.
Fifteen years to run.
Principal and interest in gold.
For sale by GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Board of Aldermen.

The gentlemen who assembled as the Board of Supervisors reassembled at 4 P. M. as the Board of Aldermen, except Mr. Mehrbach. Mr. Wilder acted as Chairman.

After the reception of a few papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Board adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

CEMENT—Has been quoted steady on the basis of $1 60 for Rosendale ₱ bbl., on, however, a limited business.

COCOA—Has been inactive since our last with Caracas. 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@13½c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio has been active, and prices have been quoted strong, favoring sellers, who have been less urgent to place supplies at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 4,700 bags, by the Endymion, here; 1,800 bags by the M. V. Hugg, to arrive at Baltimore; 3,000 bags, by the Paramount, at New-Orleans; and (reported) 3,000 bags, by the Tre Sostre, also at New-Orleans, on private terms. Quotations as in our last. Java has been in reduced stock, and wanted at very full rates; 5,000 mats changed hands on private terms. Other kinds firm, though quiet.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, for early delivery, at unchanged prices. The inquiry has been mainly for shipment, though, to a fair extent, for spinning purposes, and, in part, on speculative account. Sales, 3,660 bales, (of which 112 bales were to arrive,) including 1,992 bales to shippers, 1,180 bales to spinners, and 488 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the demand has been more active at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., though closing with part of the advance lost. Sales have been made of 21,550 bales, of which 4,000 bales last evening and 17,550 bales today, basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅝c.; February, 20⅛c.; March, 20 7-16c.; April, 20 15-16c.; May, 21¼c.; June, 21⅝c.; July at 22c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.63c.; February, 19.97c.; March, 20.29c.; April, 20.56c.; May, 21.10c.; June, 21.56c. The stock of Cotton in the port of New-York Dec. 31, was as follows: In warehouses, 39,443 bales; in Brooklyn, 1,315 bales; on wharves, 6,351 bales; on shipboard, (not cleared,) 11,304 bales. Total, 58,413 bales. The receipts at this port today were 3,950 bales, including 1,618 bales from Charleston, 1,973 bales from Norfolk, 359 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 21,611 bales, and for the week 104,211 bales, against 104,448 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,730,028 bales, against 1,487,735 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	17¾	18	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary.....	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
Low Middling.....	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling.....	20¾	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling.....	22⅛	22⅜	23	23⅛

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand at generally very full, though somewhat irregular, prices. We quote: State and Jersey fresh stock at 38c.@40c., the latter an extreme rate, in small lots, for extra choice; Western, good to strictly prime fresh, 34c.@36½c., and limed stock within the range of 26c.@30c., ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate request and quoted steady from $61@68 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $40 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $25 for dried and ground S. C. Phosphates at $30@$35 for Ground Bone, ₱ 2,000 lbs.

COAL—Has been held firmly, though trade has shown less animation. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $18; House do., $22@$23 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$8 ₱ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 75,000 tons were disposed of at generally steady prices, including Lump at $3 50; Steamboat, $3 75; Grate, $3 90½; Egg, $4 07½; Stove, $4 78; Chestnut, $3 59½, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been offering supplies with reserve, and prices have been quoted up 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., on a moderate call for stock, chiefly for Superfine brands, shipping extras and desirable trade extras. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50, ₱ bbl., and trade and family brands at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$8 75 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 85@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl.... California Flour has been in light demand, but stiffly held, within the range of from $9@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls. ....Rye Flour continues in request at $4 70@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy ₱ bbl. Sales, 190 bbls.; chiefly at $6@$6 50 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for White do.; $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales were 200 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal has been in limited request at $1 15@$1 25, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour sells slowly within the range of from $3 90@$4 20 for State, and $4 25@$4 35 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market shows very little animation; prices quoted rather weak. Sales, 800 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 05; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 00; 2,000 loose boxes Figs, 200 cases do., 200 bags Filberts, and 75 bags Grenoble Walnuts, on private terms, and 200 bbls. Currants, part at 6¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, and the market has shown less buoyancy, though values have not been quoted materially altered. The offerings of stock have been somewhat freer, yet far from liberal. The export inquiry has been very moderate, and the milling demand light. In Winter Wheat, a very slack movement has been noted on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 66 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 65 for fair samples; $1 60 for No. 2 North-western Spring, in store; $1 57 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, afloat; $1 55@$1 56 for do. in store; $1 51@$1 55 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 42@$1 49 for inferior Spring; $1 75 for inferior Red Western, in store; $1 90@$2 for fair to choice Amber do....Corn has been in moderate request at about former quotations, in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 66c.@66½c. for fair to prime old Mixed Western, afloat, and at 64c. for prime do., in store; 67c.@67½c. for choice do. and Yellow Western afloat, and 65c.@66c. for new Mixed Western afloat....Rye has been dull but steady....Barley has been in fair request at unchanged figures; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at 95c. ₱ bushel in store. The recent dealings in Barley, including the lots already reported, are said to have embraced about 225,000 bushels at the ruling rates....Barley-malt has been quiet and unaltered as to values....There has been a fair jobbing trade reported in new Oats at about steady prices; sales, 41,000 bushels at 46c.@49c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 47½c.@48c. for fair to good samples; 45c.@47½c. for Black do.; 50c.@51½c., mostly at 51c., for White do. Nothing really new in old stock....Feed quiet at from $22@$26 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but about steady; sales, 160 bales Jute Butts, from store, at 2½c.; 60 days' quoted at 2½c., cash, and 650 bales do., at Boston, at 2¼c.@2 3-16c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 9c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@5c; Jute Butts at 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but have been without animation. The receipts of Hides at this port were, in

	1871.	1872.
Total foreign.....	2,279,717	1,632,145
Total domestic.....	836,779	1,172,560
Grand total.....	3,116,496	2,804,705

HOPS—Under the encouraging English advices, the market shows decided firmness, though trade is comparatively slow. The week's receipts have been 331 bales domestic and 1,522 bales foreign; exports, 3 bales. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 38c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Poperinghe,) 40c.@45c., ₱ lb. Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular, says: "Our letters from the interior speak of 50 cents being readily paid for good Hops, though they are extremely scarce even at this price. Several country buyers are here prospecting. 'State Hops' is what they want, but there are none for sale by our dealers; those who do hold any prefer to keep them for their regular customers, the brewers; the traffic, therefore, is almost exclusively confined to English Hops, which, by the way, seem to meet with considerable favor. Old Hops are entirely neglected."

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady as to values, on, however, a comparatively slow movement in stock of most descriptions.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been strong and buoyant; offerings limited; demand fair; sales, 100,000 lbs. Lake, at 34c., cash; 100 tons English, at 30c.@30½c. ₱ lb....Iron has been held with more confidence, in view of the reports of strikes in England, but has been inactive; 50 packs Russian Sheet sold at 16½c., gold....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc dull at unchanged quotations....Pig-tin has been in more request at firm prices; sales, 400 slabs Straits, at 31c.@31½c., with English quoted at 31½c., gold. Tin Plates quiet, but quoted steady; 500 boxes Assorted Charcoal sold at $11, gold.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been almost wholly for New-Orleans, of which 135 bbls. sold at 67c.@70c., and by auction, 350 bbls. at 50c.@59c., chiefly at 65c.@69c., ₱ gallon. Foreign dull; quotations as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull but firm, with Strained quoted at $3 65; sales, 200 bbls. good do. and Low No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at irregular figures....Spirits Turpentine inactive, but quoted stronger in price; 75 bbls. sold at 60½c.@61c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally dull, with prices quoted about as before, on restricted offerings of stocks of the leading kinds.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been more active, but quoted lower, closing at 11c. asked on the spot; sales, 4,000 bbls. for forward delivery on private terms....Refined very dull and nominal; quoted at 27½c. here and 27c. at Philadelphia, though some sales were rumored here at much under the combination figures....Nothing really new in Case Oil or Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown decidedly more firmness on lighter offerings, but has been comparatively quiet; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. New Mess, in lots, at $13 45@$13 50, chiefly at $13 50, ₱ bbl. Other kinds partially neglected. For forward delivery New Mess has been quoted stronger, with $13 25 reported bid and $13 50 asked for January, February, or March options....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, on the steady basis of 5¾c.@6¾c.@7c. for City, and 5c.@5¼c.@5¾c. for Western ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in less demand for early delivery but quoted about steady, including Pickled Hams at from 7½c.@10c.; Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c., and Bellies at 7c.@8c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@12c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6¾c.; sales equal to 120 pkgs. Also, 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 8c., 10,000 lbs. do. at 7½c.; 2,300 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 7c.@7¼c., the latter rate for 11 lb. averages; 4,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@9¾c., the latter rate for 12 lb. averages; 1,300 Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12c.; 350 Smoked Shoulder at 6¾c. For forward delivery there has been more call for supplies, chiefly for Dry-salted Shoulders, at steady rates; sales, 500 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, January delivery, at 4¾c., and 1,500 boxes do., March, at 4¾c....Bacon has been quite dull and irregular, especially for early delivery, with Short Clear quoted nominally at 7½c.@7¾c. for prompt delivery, with sales of 350 boxes, and 7⅝c. for January; and Long Clear at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for prompt delivery; and Long and Short Clear, January and February, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. No other important dealings reported here....For early delivery at Chicago, sales were reported of 250 boxes Long Clear at 5¾c., and 500 boxes Short Clear at 6 1-16c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in more request and quoted firmer as to values, especially for forward delivery; offerings, much less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 700 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 140 tcs. City at 7½c.@7¾c., and 320 tcs. City Kettle at 7¾c.; and, for forward delivery, 250 tcs. City, January, at 7¾c.; 250 tcs. Western Steam, January, at 7¾c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 8c., closing with this price bid; 2,750 tcs. do., March, at 8 3-16c.; and, for forward delivery at Chicago, 500 tcs. Western Steam, February, at 7¼c., and 500 tcs. do., March, at 7¾c....Beef products sell very slowly within the range of from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$30 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 50 tcs....Beef Hams quiet and quoted at $28@$33 ₱ bbl.....The finer grades of Butter have been offered much less freely and quoted firmer on a comparatively good inquiry for the season, chiefly for home trade account; other kinds of stock have been inactive. We quote within the range from 27c.@33c. for fair to very choice State dairies; 25c.@40c. for do. to very fine choice pails and half-tubs, and 42c.@44c. for fancy do., in small lots; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@15c. for poor to fair ordinary Western, the better grades of Western continuing scarce and nominal; 20c.@28c. for common to extra choice Western Roll, and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock....In Cheese, there has been a light movement at about previous figures, ranging from 8½c.@14½c. for very poor to fine Factory; 14¾c. for extra choice do.; 7c.@13c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held quite confidently at full previous figures, on, however, a very slow movement; 284 hhds. refining Cuba, called good fair, were placed at 9¼c., and 4,200 bags Pernambuco, about No. 10, were rumored as having been sold at 9½c., but the rumor was not confirmed. The cargo of 29,000 bags Manila, by the Palm-tree, just arrived, were disposed of some time since. Refined quiet, but steady.

TALLOW—Has been offered with reserve, and quoted rather firmer, on the basis of 8¾c.@8 11-16c. for prime, but has been inactive.

TEAS—Have been in more demand and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 3,200 half-chests Green, 1,550 half-chests Japan, 6,500 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Souchong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been more inquired for, mostly for shipment, at steady rates. Sales 220 hhds. at 10c.@15c.; 1,500 hhds. do. (salvage of late fire) on private terms; and 168 hhds., at auction, at 2¼c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. Seed-leaf has been quiet, but unchanged. Sales 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 45c.@62½c., 153 cases 1871 Ohio on private terms, and 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 10c.@15c. ₱ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales sold at $1@$1 07 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been offered more freely and quoted much lower, on a dull market; sales from dock, 75 bbls. at 95c.; 50 bbls. at 94½c.; and 50 bbls. at 94c. ₱ gallon, closing heavily at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freight, with rather less firmness as to rates. The chartering movement has been limited, with some irregularity as to figures.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. for Corn, or 8d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 150 hhds. Tallow on private terms; and, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton on private terms; 3,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 493 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. ....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 229 tons, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For Antwerp, by sail, 800 tcs. Lard and 600 boxes Bacon at 40s.@42s. 6d., mainly at the latter rate; and 90 tons Provisions on the same basis....For Bremen, by sail, a small quantity of Staves at $12 50; also, a German bark, 640 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl.; and another, 625 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by sail, 125 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, and 50 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 55s. ₱ ton, and 100 bbls. Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For a direct Italian port, west coast, an Italian brig, 165 tons, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum, at 30c....For Trieste or Venice, an Italian brig, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Resin, at $1 24 ₱ 2-0 lbs., and balance of cargo, Provisions, on the basis of 50s. ₱ ton. ....For Cardenas and orders, two schooners, 156 and 149 tons, reported from St. John, at 35c.; another, 150 tons, from do., at 25c., (Spanish gold;) and a brig, 217 tons, direct to Cardenas, from do., at 34c. and 32c.... For Matanzas, a schooner, 139 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, at $10 50....For New-York, a schooner, 119 tons, from St. John, with Lumber, at $5 25, and another, 178 tons, from do., with Laths, at $1.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock on yesterday forenoon was small, but business on this forenoon was almost suspended. The condition of the North River was such as to prevent the bringing across of Live Stock. Horned Cattle sold from 8c.@14c. ₱ lb., Sheep from 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Veals in demand on small receipts; prices from 7c.@11c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows uncertain from $37 50@$82 50 ₱ head. Hogs firm: live weight from 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; City dressed from 5¾c.@6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb., light Pigs included. Western dressed from 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 car Pigs, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

W. B. Gillett sold for self 69 fair Ohio Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Fuller sold for self and Co. 54 Texan Steers at 9c ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 98 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 157 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 9c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 79 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. For A. Madden, 32 nice Ohio Steers, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for R. Maynes, 31 good Ohio Steers, from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt., scant.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 300 Michigan Sheep, average weight 86 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 72 Canada Sheep, average weight 104 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 154 Canada Sheep, average weight 98 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 71 State Sheep, average weight 131 lbs. ₱ head, at $8 40 ₱ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold 558 Ohio Sheep, average weight 88½ lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 161 Ohio Sheep, average weight 90½ lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 137 Ohio Sheep, average weight 114 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 914 head of horned Cattle, 2,517 Sheep, 2,945 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards for yesterday and today: 352 head of horned Cattle, with 4 cars of Hogs due.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
A FRESH SUPPLY
of
NEVER AGAIN.
By W. S. MAYO, M. D.,
Author of "Kaloolah," "The Barber," &c.
Cloth, extra, Illustrated, $2.
SEE WHAT THE CRITICS SAY.

"A wholesome book; one that really holds up the mirror to American society."

"As a novel, it is remarkable, interesting, and admirable."

"The first real novel of American society."

"Its style is admirably pure, and its moral tone is as pure as its style."

"It deserves to be read by everybody."

ALSO, NOW READY,
A NEW EDITION
of
KALOOLAH,
THE ADVENTURES OF JONATHAN ROMER,
OF NANTUCKET.
By W. S. MAYO, M. D.
12mo, cloth, $1 75.

"The most singular and captivating romance since 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

"One of the most admirable pictures ever produced in this country."

⁂ The above are for sale by all book-sellers, and will be sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

On Jan. 1, 1873, begins volume one of a **New Series**, thus affording the most favorable time that has occurred in a number of years for the beginning of **New Subscriptions**.

A weekly magazine of sixty-four pages, the *Living Age* gives more than THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a **Satisfactory Completeness** attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

It is pronounced by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the *Nation*, the New-York *Evening Post*, and the leading men and journals of the country generally, to be "the best of all our eclectic publications," and is indispensable to every one who desires a thorough compendium of all that is noteworthy and admirable in the literary world.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the NEW SERIES, and with entirely NEW SERIALS—one by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the distinguished French writers; one by FRITZ REUTER, the popular German novelist, and others to be announced hereafter, together with those of the best English authors as usual.

Published weekly at $8 a year, free of postage; or for $10, any one of the American $4 Monthlies, (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*, or *Appleton's Journal*, weekly,) is sent with the LIVING AGE for a year; or for $8 50, the LIVING AGE and *Our Young Folks*. Address LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT in an office; must write a good hand and be accurate at figures, and have some experience in office work; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, A. B., Box No. 4,638 General Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 114 East 16th-st., between 10 and 12.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new lecture on
COMPULSORY EDUCATION,
at Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING,
Jan. 9.

Tickets, with reserve seats, $1, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, corner Irving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER Pastor. The Hall has been made comfortable by an additional heater put in this week. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. At 10½, *New-Year's Congratulations*; at 7 P. M., *Somebody's Funeral Sermon*; Sabbath-school at 9 and 2; Pastor's Bible-class at 3½. All are welcome; seats all free. The Week of Prayer will be observed in the Seventh-street Church, beginning with Monday evening, ending with Saturday, meeting for one hour, commencing at 7 o'clock, closing precisely at 8. All are invited.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Mrs. ALDERDICE will lecture at 3 P. M. on *Christian Martyrs*. The funeral of JAMES BEVINS, burnt in the Centre-st. fire, will be held in the church at 1 o'clock P. M. Revival meetings every night during the week at 7½.

AT THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.; Rev. Dr. HOLME will continue to deliver, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, his series of sermons on the Book of Proverbs. Fifth sermon, Jan. 5, at 7½ P. M. Subject: *The New-Year: Starting Afresh; The Two Paths.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (FREE,) CORner Henry and Scammel sts.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., with Holy Communion, and at 7½ P. M. Rector Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL will preach full service on MONDAY, 6th, Epiphany at 7½ P. M., and every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FOSTER, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. Subject—*What do Spiritualists Believe?* And in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., the same subject continued. Children's lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 2½ P. M.

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL REPEATED —Next TUESDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ P. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., to which all are welcome. Services TO-MORROW, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL.

A BENEFIT FOR A NEEDY MISSION ENterprise. Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works. See column of amusements.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—S. S. SNOW, messenger of the coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Dispensation in the Kingdom of Heaven.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach MORNING on *The Robe of Life*. Vesper service in the EVENING. Seats free.

In the Chapel on Park-av., a course of lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8—First by Dr. BELLOWS. Subject—*Is There a God?*

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Afternoon service omitted on the first Sunday of the month, the 5th inst., and the Church open for the regular EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, (5th inst.,) at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach. In the AFTERNOON, the first sermon will be delivered on "Gospel Lessons for Daily Life." Subject—*The Value of Time.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—*Materialism not a Doctrine but a Ditch—Presensé.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.—"ST. PAUL," Mrs. Alderdice will deliver the second of a series of lectures on the above subject in Attorney-street Methodist Protestant Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—SUNDAY, Jan. 5, several selections from the Christmas music, will be rendered by the double quartette at the Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M., and prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sacramental services after morning sermon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. CLARK, in Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., entrance 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school at 2½. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING.

LESSONS ON GENESIS.—EXPLANAtions by Rev. Dr. HALL are contained in the *Sunday-School World*, 50 cents per annum. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 10 Bible House.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERvoir-square.)—Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Salem, Mass., will preach to the Independent Society on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, LATE OF Association Hall. See "Amusements." Steinway Hall, Jan. 7.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in the Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sin.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRAYING BAND.—THE BRETHREN OF the New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will spend SUNDAY, Jan. 5, with the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and all made welcome.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR OF the West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 3. MORNING subject—*The Old Year and the New.*

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st.. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock; *Nearing Salvation*. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, *Faith and Failure.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—Services at 10½ and 7½. Evening discourse on *The Secret of Eternal Youth*. Strangers always welcome.

REV. ROBERT SOMMERVILLE, OF Nova Scotia, will preach in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. F. BROWN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopalian Church, East 76th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Will be preached, during the week of prayer, in the Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., by Dr. HALL, at 8 o'clock P. M.:

MONDAY, 6th—*The Blindness of the Christless.*
TUESDAY, 7th—*The Curse on the Christless.*
WEDNESDAY, 8th—*No Salvation but by Christ.*
THURSDAY, 9th—*New Creation Indispensable.*
FRIDAY, 10th—*The Great White Throne.*

ST. MARK'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The house of worship (lately the Church of Our Savior) on 35th-st., near 6th-av., will be occupied by the congregation of the above church, Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, (colored) Pastor, on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, 1873. Preaching 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop FOSTER, 2½ P. M. by Bishop HARRIS, 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. L. H. SWERES. Dedicatory services by Rev. Bishop HARRIS.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, Jan. 5, morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany, Holy Communion, and sermon at 10½ o'clock. Children's service at 3½. Evening service and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

SERVICE OF SONG—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. W. NEILSON MCVICKER. Bible class conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAYS at 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school at 2½. Subject for Sunday morning—*What the Years Teach!* Strangers always welcome.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Coming of Christ and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead*. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 5, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M., and Rev. W. T. EGBERT at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—SOUTH Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the pastor, will preach next SUNDAY—MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING—*Sermon to Young Women*. All are invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Services at 10½ and 3. Afternoon subject—*Outlook of the New Year.* All invited.

SPEND TWO HOURS WITH MRS. JARLEY. Steinway Hall, Jan. 7. "Refined Humor." See amusements.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, having sold its Chapel in 35th-st., and purchased lots up-town, will hold public worship, pending the erection of its new church edifice, as follows:

MORNING SERVICES, at 11 o'clock, in the Rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION, No. 1,288 BROADWAY, below 34th-st.

EVENING SERVICE, at 7½ o'clock, in TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., below 42d-st. At this service will be given a series of discourses on "Some Moral Aspects of the Social Problem." Subject SUNDAY EVENING—*Homicide by General Consent.*

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK; at 7 P. M. by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D. Love-feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av. References guaranteed.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REfinement and education a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to the care of one or two small children; is a fine copyist, and would fill any position of trust, not menial; a good home more desired than salary. Address, with full particulars, Mrs. E. S. Finlay, No. 348 West 22d-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble German girl, to do house-work, cook, wash, or iron; plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, best City references. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; expert hair-dresser; best City references. Address J. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GERman girl, to take care of children or to do chamber-work or house-work. Call at No. 425 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman as nurse; best references. Call at No. 154 7th-av., third floor, front.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman, groom, gardener, milk, and care furnace if required; understands everything pertaining to the above perfectly; honest, sober, and obliging; first-class driver and hostler; ten years' first-class recommendations. Address E., Box 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN seven years of the best City reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at J. B. Brewster's, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 19 West 29th-st., harness-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK, in a boarding-house, or private family; is an expert pastry-cook; speaks French, English, Italian, and Spanish; good City reference. Address Italian, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, to take charge of a country seat or a good farm, with or without glass; is a practical gardener; married, with family, and not afraid of work. Address J. D., care W. T. Collins, stationer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$200 GIVEN FOR SITUATION AS salesman with salary of $1,500 per year; ability, honesty, and reference. Address Box No. 4,825 Post-office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUTH, ABOUT nineteen years of age, as waiter or groom; has no objections to the country; a home more desired than high wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John P. Richards, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, (Room No. 5,) in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL SNEDEN and LEONARD B. SNEDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Samuel Sneden and Leonard B. Sneden, of the County of Bergen, bankrupts aforesaid. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

JOHN C. BAILEY,
Deputy United States Marshal—as Messenger.
A. D. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT D. BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1872.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MICHAEL MARTIN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

d21-law3wSa*
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED. } Executors.
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SON OF THE SOIL and ORANGE BLOSSOMS. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA GRAND DUCHESSE. Matinée at 1½—LA BELLE HELENE—Mlle. Aimée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III. Matinée at 2—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1—CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein and Theo. Thomas.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE on "Light," by Prof. Tyndall.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

There is urgent need of instant and effective measures to prevent great damage resulting to property, from the sudden melting of the great quantity of snow in our streets and on our house-roofs. It may be assumed that Superintendent Thorne will keep all the sewer openings clear, but beyond this he can do nothing. With one or two more such days as yesterday, we can get rid of our snow annoyance entirely, if every householder will see that the snow mounds in front of his premises are leveled, and his gutters kept open. Without this general concert of action we must expect not only protracted discomfort, but serious disasters from the water, which will overflow from the choked streets into our houses.

It was to be expected that the *Tribune*, being in the secrets of Jay Gould, should be able to announce the purpose of the new Erie Ring to prosecute a forgotten suit against Commodore Vanderbilt, based upon some of those remarkable affidavits which James Fisk, Jr., was accustomed to make whenever the needs of himself or his colleague, Gould, required them. And it is, of course, natural that the *Tribune* should not let pass the occasion of showing its intimate knowledge of Erie affairs, without giving its friend Gould another and exceedingly heavy coat of whitewash. It therefore says that the incentive to the active prosecution of the suit against Commodore Vanderbilt is the fact that the Erie Directors have "succeeded so well with Jay Gould in the transfer of money and securities, held by him as President of the Erie Railway Company, to the amount of $9,500,000." But this success with Gould is ignominious failure compared with the success of his apologist in finding gentle names for wholesale grand larceny. At first we were told that Gould having paid "his little bill," "we can afford to dismiss his case," and now we are informed that the transaction between Jay Gould and the Erie Company, which people with even loose notions of honesty supposed to be a condonation of felony, was nothing worse than a "transfer," and an entirely legitimate business affair. The *Tribune* will speedily convince the public that the rumors concerning its new proprietorship are not wholly destitute of truth.

In the Times of Jan. 1 there appeared a very complete and exhaustive statement of the results of the State and general elections held throughout the Union during 1872. That statement furnished, among other things, the first full and exact table of the popular vote for President. Most of its other features were equally valuable, both in point of careful research and of perfect trustworthiness. So fully alive have been some of our contemporaries to the excellences of our political summary that they have appropriated it bodily without a line of acknowledgment. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* was not only fortunate enough to save itself, in this manner, a great deal of hard and patient labor, but has had the additional good fortune to be credited by some of its contemporaries, rather more conscientious than itself, with the original merit of the production in question. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* seems to have been at the pains of having the more important parts of our summary sent to it by way of Washington. Some people will take a great deal of trouble to get credit for "enterprise."

To those who take an interest in the technical quibbles raised by Chamberlain Palmer in regard to the disposal of the accrued interest on City and County deposits, we recommend a perusal of the pretty exhaustive opinion in which Attorney-General Barlow states, with admirable clearness, the true legal bearings of the case. To the general body of tax-payers the only point of special moment about this controversy is, what is the amount of the accrued interest on the public funds for 1872? The Chamberlain is as clearly entitled, as he is confessedly able, to secure four per cent. interest on the deposits intrusted to his care. Instead of beating about the bush on minor questions of jurisdiction, will Mr. F. A. Palmer state whether or not he has received from the Broadway and other depositary banks, the amount of interest for which he is accountable? The Broadway Bank has just declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share of $25, being equivalent to a return of twenty-four per cent. per annum. A bank that pays back the entire amount of its invested capital in four years' interest is surely above the meanness of attempting to swell its dividends by interest moneys pilfered from the tax-payers of New-York.

Our Washington dispatches give, in a brief statement by the German Minister, the exact truth in regard to the course of the German Government on the subject of emigration. It admits that the railroad fares of emigrants have been increased, and says that this has been done not to discourage emigration, but to withdraw encouragement previously given. The distinction is a nice one.

Another Struggle for Life.

The New-York *Herald* often affords a clue to the intentions or designs of the Democratic leaders. As a matter of course, none of these leaders have any confidence in the *World*, which was the chief defender of the Tammany Ring, and which even abused poor Mr. Tilden for helping to place Mr. Andrew H. Green in Connolly's place. The Democratic Party is virtually without a newspaper to represent it in this City, except in so far as the *Herald* will undertake to do the work. In yesterday's number of that journal there appeared an article in which a remarkable programme was laid down. It appears, according to this, that the Democrats feel themselves entitled to claim the new Mayor of this City as their special property. He is to act as they bid him. "The November contest," says this new Democratic manifesto, "although ending in the defeat of the Democracy, really gave substantial strength to the new Tammany or Tilden branch of that party." Mr. Tilden, we are given to understand, manages Mr. Havemeyer behind the scenes. He "sees now a splendid opportunity to reorganize the respectable portion of the Democratic Party, and hopes, with Mayor Havemeyer as the candidate of the purified Democracy for Governor in two years from the present time, and with Controller Green as the candidate for Mayor, to regain the power lost in the State and City." Thus the victory gained over the Democracy is to be turned into a substantial Democratic triumph.

All this chimes in very well with the remarks made at the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, on Thursday, by the temporary Chairman, J. W. Chanler. The new Governor, he boasted, was formerly a Sachem of the Tammany Society, "and he has been a true man in every fundamental principle of the Democratic Party." The Mayor "had been elected by Tammany Hall," and, added the speaker, "let us hope that he will look to us (Tammany) for aid."

As our readers are aware, we have long maintained that the City should be governed on a non-partisan basis, but it now appears that the Democrats will not be satisfied with that arrangement. In that case we can only say, that if there *must* be a partisan government, the Democrats cannot be allowed to frame it. If a party victory is to be claimed, we claim it on behalf of the Republican Party. The Democratic leaders are very unwise to force this issue upon us. We have been willing to meet them in the most liberal spirit—a spirit far too liberal to suit some of our own political friends. They now propose to sneak back to power under cover of the non-partisan cry. Such an attempt as this ought not to be allowed for a moment. Republicans have the power to protect what they have won, and will be fully justified in exercising it. The Democrats had an ample opportunity of showing what they could do with the State and the City. They were in power for a long period, and they introduced unparalleled corruption into every branch of the public service, saddled the people with an immense debt, mismanaged everything, prostituted justice, and made the State a by-word all over the world. The people certainly did not intend to reinstate them in power when they voted for Gen. Dix and Mayor Havemeyer. Nor can we deem it probable that these two officials will lend themselves to the schemes now openly avowed by the Democratic leaders.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is no doubt in earnest in the brilliant project above shadowed forth. He is one of the most active intriguers of the day, although one of the most uniformly unsuccessful. His wonderful plans never produce any other result than that of plunging his party still deeper into the mire. In 1870 he presided over Tweed's Convention, and only deserted the Tammany Ring when its downfall was assured. In the part which he took toward getting Mr. Green appointed Controller, he was bitterly opposed by the *World*, denounced as a "railroad politician," and accused of conspiring with Connolly. We defended him from his own organ on that occasion, on public grounds, just as we have supported Mr. Green ever since. But Mr. Tilden need not imagine that he can now succeed, by underhand devices, in cheating the Republicans out of the fruit of their victory. His laborious strategems, his wonderful mines and counter-mines never yet helped his party, and they will not help it on this occasion. It was he who led the Democrats of New-York into the fatal quicksand of "Liberal Republicanism" last Summer. That was one one of his master strokes of policy. He was quite sure that the Democrats could retain their power in the State by creating a division in the Republican ranks. He has now hatched another magnificent device, and very likely he supposes that the Mayor will lend himself to it. The Legislature will certainly do nothing of the kind. While Mr. Tilden is burrowing under ground, like a mole, the Republicans will do their best to give the City and the State an honest government, but they will also take care that their position, so gallantly won last November, is not captured now by a Democratic surprise.

"Reformed" Tammany.

If Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt can find any encouragement to hope for the purification of Tammany Hall, through the agency of the new General Committee of that organization, they are more sanguine than ordinary men. Having secured a few respectable figure-heads as Sachems of Tammany Society, they were deluded into the belief that the reform of the political machine of Tammany was assured. They have made the mistake, common with gentlemen afflicted with utopian ideas, of supposing that the stream can rise higher than its source. Tammany Society, it is well known, is an entirely different thing from the Tammany General Committee, and the first being a close corporation, its reform was comparatively easy. But the Committee, which has all the political power of the organization, is chosen by the adherents of Tammany in primary meetings in the several Assembly Districts.

The members of the General Committee for the present year having been elected, and having held their first meeting, we can judge correctly as to the extent to which reform will be indebted to their action. In the list are a few names like those of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hewitt, but the Committee is chiefly composed of men who are notorious as willing instruments of the Tweed Ring, or who, being members of the Committee during those days of unparalleled political profligacy, did nothing to stop the wrongs which they must have known were being perpetrated, and who were, therefore, at least, passive accomplices in the crimes of Tweed. It requires very considerable effrontery to ask the public to expect reform from a committee composed almost entirely of such men as Timothy Brennan, John Morrissey, Nelson W. Young, Timothy J. Campbell, "Denny" Burns, James W. Fowler, George W. Plunkitt, Wm. W. Cook, James E. Coulter, Judson Jarvis, "Tommy" Shiels, Justice Shandley, Patrick Lysaght, and Richard Flanagan. To place against these and numerous other persons who were equally identified with the control of Tammany in its worst days, we have only Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Wickham, and a few others of similar character.

The Committee being thus constituted, the interesting question is presented whether the minnow can swallow the whale. We think the feat impossible of achievement, and the result of the experiment upon which Messrs. Tilden and Hewitt have ventured will be that they will be overborne by the disreputable majority in the Committee, which is composed of the genuine Tammany material. That such is certain to be the case is placed beyond question by the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee. Mr. John W. Chanler was never, to our knowledge, concerned in any of the frauds of the Ring, but being a Tammany politician for years past in this City, we fail to see that his selection as temporary Chairman evinces that earnestness in the purification of Tammany Hall which we had been told to expect. On the Committee on Organization we find such men as John Fox, William Walsh, "Jimmy" Hayes, "Justice" Shandley, "Tim" Campbell, John Morrissey, James E. Coulter, and in such company we are sorry to find Mr. Abram S. Hewitt.

It was inevitable that the effort to purify Tammany should end in complete failure. The men who committed the frauds by which Tammany rose to power and infamy yet control the Democratic Party of this City. Tweed and his associates planned these frauds, but the men who actually committed them were those who controlled the party organizations in the Assembly Districts. They have not fallen with their chiefs, and many of them have contrived to retain their places in the General Committee. Where individuals have been displaced, the class to which they belonged have kept power, and have sent representatives to the General Committee, who make that body, as a whole, no improvement upon what it was during the ascendency of Tweed. Tammany rests now, as during the days of the Ring, upon public plunderers, holders of sinecures, keepers of liquor dens, and others devoted to avocations scarcely so reputable. We do not mean to say that the Tammany Democracy is composed exclusively of such characters, but we do assert that the primary assemblages of the party are controlled by these classes, and so long as this is the fact its policy will be dictated by them.

The public cannot be deluded by the pretense that Tammany has been reformed. The corruption that is still potential in the organization cannot be concealed by a few respectable names, and the people must turn now, as always before, from Tammany to secure honesty and economy in the public service. We give such men as Mr. Hewitt credit for good intentions in the efforts which they have made, but having met with total defeat in their encounter with the corruption of Tammany, it only remains for them to withdraw or become themselves defiled. If they are wise they will take warning from the mournful fate which overtook poor Tray when he was caught in bad company.

Naples in New-York.

The Italian immigration continues. In addition to the large number of Italian peasants and mechanics lately landed on our shores, the present week has brought us some fifteen hundred more. In former years the stream of Italian emigration, never at any time very large, flowed almost exclusively in the direction of Montevideo. Latterly, the influx of Italians into this City has resembled a sort of freshet of picturesque and slightly turbid humanity, and the tide, instead of decreasing, promises to steadily increase in volume and rapidity.

Now, the Italians who have heretofore taken up their residence among us have been peaceful and harmless to an extent that has commanded the warm approbation of the Police. They have either established themselves in business as keepers of cheap restaurants, and ingenious menders of all sorts of broken ware, or they have earned a modest living by the public grinding of peripatetic organs. In either case the Italian has conducted himself with discretion, and avoided the dangerous amusements of murder and robbery. When, however, the number of resident Italians is increased so suddenly and largely as it has lately been, it is evident that the business of restaurant-keeping and the sublime art of organ-grinding will not suffice to give active employment to the entire colony. There must be moderation in all things, and should the number of hand-organs now confusing the public mind and exasperating the public ear be suddenly increased by the thousand, or even hundred, there would be a popular outbreak, which would strew the streets with the scattered pipes of disintegrated organs, and overspread the suburban districts with a cloud of homeless men and monkeys.

There is a fair probability that after the rigor of the Winter is over, the newly-arrived Italians, being no longer provided with homes at the public expense, will undertake the experiment of living in this prosaic City after the manner of the lazzaroni of Naples and the mendicants of Rome. The steps of the City Hall will be the rendezvous of stalwart and scowling men, who, by the aid of a ragged cloak and a preposterously large stick, will prove themselves to represent John the Baptist, or Daniel in the lion's den, and will thus appeal to the artists of New-York to hire them as models. Dozens of red-capped fellows, with picturesquely bare legs, and a noble disdain of unnecessary shirts, will launch their fishing-boats from the Battery, and cast the seine for the occasional cat-fish and the possible sucker. Women with red and yellow bodices, and with their heads covered with square-folded napkins, will sun themselves on the steps of Fifth-avenue palaces, and pursue researches of an entomological character in connection with the hair of infancy, with the serenity of mind which marks the Italian mother of the Roman streets. In the narrower alleys and byways of the town the scent of baking maccaroni will burden the air, and the sound of the tamborine will announce that, in some invisible back-yard, the victim of the bite of the innocuous native spider is trying the rhythmic remedy of the tarantella. It is not impossible that the simultaneous appearance of the donkey will be a feature of the Italian invasion of New-York, and that the broker will ride to his Wall-street office, and the merchant return to his up-town residence, bestriding a placid donkey, and accompanied by a wild Italian boy, who never ceases to twist the convenient tail of the diminutive steed.

In short, the Italianization of New-York is among the possibilities, if not the probabilities, of the future. And there is no particular reason that we should regret such a contingency. We sadly lack color and picturesqueness in our outward life, and these the imported lazzaroni will cheaply supply. And should their example teach the rest of our pauper population that life is not sustained by rum alone, and that temperance and good-humor are cheaper than drunkenness and violence, we may even feel grateful for the shipload of superfluous humanity that the Italian nation has kindly sent across the sea.

Suicide.

The Coroner's report for the past year presents some facts of interest, and among them those in regard to suicide are worth more than a passing consideration. And first it appears that this sad end of an unhappy life was much more common during the last than during the immediately previous years. In 1872, one hundred and forty persons that we know of (and we may be sure that there were more) sought refuge from wretchedness in death; while in 1871 and 1872, the numbers were respectively one hundred and eight and one hundred and twelve. The increase is much greater in proportion than the increase of inhabitants. The reason of this we can only conjecture; but not improbably it is largely owing to an increase of pecuniary distress, which certainly has been felt in a greater degree during the past year than in any since the subsiding of the business inflation consequent upon the war. It is but natural that a great difficulty of living should lead to a greater number of voluntary deaths. The next fact that strikes attention is the nationality of the suicides. Of the one hundred and forty, only thirty-six, or about twenty-five per cent., were natives of the United States; and of those we may be sure that a considerable proportion, although they were born here, were children of emigrants, and were not either in blood or breeding fair examples of the influence of American training. Germany takes the lead in this sad record, furnishing fifty-six cases, or considerably more than one-third of the whole. This excess may reasonably be attributed to easily recognizable German traits of mind. The German family, although of close kindred to the Anglo-Saxon, is distinguished from it by, among other characteristics, a peculiar tendency to gloom. People of English blood, although they have not that gayety of heart which makes the Frenchman and the Italian such blithe companions, do not, on the other hand, fall readily into despair. They may even "take their pleasure sadly," but they are, in reality, the most cheery, hopeful, and indomitable of races. In their most sorrowful reverses, they rarely lose hope or confidence in themselves. Next to the Germans in the record of foreign suicides come the Irish, as might be expected. But Ireland furnishes only nineteen of these unfortunates, and when we consider the number of Irishmen in this City, the difference between them and the Germans in this respect is very remarkable and significant. The reflection is sad; but it may safely be assumed that the excess of suicide among the Germans is owing to a greater thoughtfulness, and not to greater physical suffering, or material misfortune. There are few men who have passed thirty who will not confess that reflection upon the condition and the issues of life has a tendency to produce a willingness to leave it. He was not a thoughtless, light-hearted man who wrote "all is vanity."

In accordance with this view are the reported ages of the suicides. One-half of them were between twenty and forty years of age, and more than one-third were between thirty and forty. It is between those ages that men are at once most thoughtful, and most subject to those reverses of fortune, and to that grinding sense of responsibility which are the chief causes of the suicide's temporary mania, or worse, his despairing and deliberate purpose to free himself from life's oppressive burden. Another fact presented by this report is again in accordance with this view of suicide, and in remarkable variance with a certain sentimental notion prevailing with regard to it. The number of men whom misery drove to self-sought death was one hundred and ten, the number of women only thirty. It would appear, then, that the suffering of life, like its work and its responsibilities, is laid more heavily upon men than upon women. That women are more patient and long-suffering under trial, and also more likely to shrink from violence to themselves, may be admitted; but with all allowance due to those considerations, this cannot be accepted as accounting for such a very great disparity in the records of suicide. It must be concluded that men have either more of life's ills to bear than women, or that they suffer more under them. Probably both these causes have measurable operation in producing the result.

The modes of death chosen were mostly shooting and poison. Thirty-five of the one hundred and forty shot, and forty-eight poisoned, themselves. Hanging, although falling somewhat into disuetude, (four having followed for one that rejected the elder Mr. Weller's advice upon this point,) is still in greater favor than drowning. And strange as it may appear, this is probably owing to a nervous shrinking from a plunge into water; for drowning is widely known to be the easiest of all deaths. Even in poisoning, the male record keeps up its excess of proportion; thirty-five men having poisoned themselves, but only thirteen women. The paint known as Paris green was the substance generally chosen, twenty-five of the forty-eight having swallowed that nauseous substance. Here the choice was probably determined by the greater ease with which that poison could be procured. Narcotics and the poisonous mineral acids cannot be bought in quantities sufficient to produce death without, at least, provoking inquiry. Death by Paris green is, however, a novelty in the annals of poisoning. In the consideration of this sad subject, one bright thought arises—the charitable feeling now exhibited to the suicide, in comparison with the austere condemnation which he suffered in past ages. We no longer bury him at cross-roads with a stake driven through his heart; but lay him with those of his fellows who were not so sorely tried as he, and think of him, not with aversion, but with pity.

The Rival Sculptors.

It was to be expected that envy and heart-burning would follow the award of the contract for modeling a statue of Gen. Rawlins, for the decoration of Washington. It is, therefore, without surprise that we learn that Mr. Fisk Mills, who is said to be the inheritor of the genius of Mr. Clark Mills, has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the model offered by Mr. Bailly, of Philadelphia, which secured to the latter the Rawlins contract. Mr. Mills emphatically disapproves of Mr. Bailly's design. It is not, in his opinion, a work which, in point of art, compares with the "Apollo Belvedere," or with Clark Mills' "Jackson," neither is it a correct likeness of Gen. Rawlins. It represents, says Mr. Mills, "a spindle-shanked man, seven feet in height." Moreover, it is complicated with a coat-tail which outrages Mr. Mills' sense of propriety, and, instead of being a likeness of Gen. Rawlins, it closely resembles the average rebel guerrilla. "In short," concludes Mr. Mills, with awful and withering sarcasm, it is "a figure unworthy to stand even as a centre-piece of a fountain at the capital of the nation." Language could hardly picture the infamy of this model in stronger terms.

It is natural that Mr. Mills should compare his own model with this ridiculous figure of a spindle-shanked rebel guerrilla. "If you want to look at a really nice statue"—remarks Mr. Mills, in effect, if not precisely in words—"look at mine." Not only is this admirable work modeled after measurements carefully made, whereby the exact dimensions of what Mr. Mills irreverently describes as Gen. Rawlins' "shanks," and the precise length of his coat-tails are accurately imitated, but the effigy of the dead soldier is mounted on a horse. Now, it must be apparent to the dullest mind that Mr. Mills' model is worth more than Mr. Bailly's, since it not only represents at least as much of Gen. Rawlins as does the latter, but it also throws in a horse without extra charge. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the strong point of the Mills family, as artists, is the skillful manner in which they balance their artistic horses on available tails and wholly unexpected legs. Now, it is fair to suppose that Mr. Mills' model of Rawlins and his horse derives a unique value from the imposing way in which the horse is balanced. Suppose, for example, that this horse is neatly poised on one ear—a feat scarcely more difficult than that accomplished by Mr. Clark Mills when he balanced the horse of his equestrian "Jackson" on its tail. Does it not follow that so remarkable a group must be infinitely more valuable than the miserable "spindle-shanked" statue which Mr. Bailly is about to impose on the nation?

The Committee which has thus rashly given the prize to Bailly, when a Mills was in the field, with a thoroughly Millsian equestrian group, ought to justify its action before the public without further delay. Let the models submitted by Bailly, Mills, and their competitors be exposed to further view. Let the American people see what they have received from Bailly, and what they have escaped at the hands of his rivals. It is possible that Mr. Bailly's model is no worse than those of the other competitors. If so, the knowledge of that fact will in some measure abate the storm of contumely which is pretty certain to break over that sculptor's head when his statue of Rawlins is for the first time publicly unveiled.

MINOR TOPICS.

The "Almanac" of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is scarcely less known than the paper itself. It is one of Mr. Childs' bits of agreeable advertising; is sent gratuitously to each of his subscribers; and, like the *Ledger* itself, is very useful, decorous, and, we doubt not, acceptable to its many readers.

Some of our readers may have gathered from the visit of Capt. Wilson and the Yankee to Zanzibar, and his request that a clause of an English treaty, with reference to the slave-trade, should be abrogated, that the English Government had in some way connived at that iniquity. The facts of the case are, however, given by our Washington correspondent, who details the circumstances leading to Capt. Wilson's visit.

During the dense fog, yesterday, one of the Desbrosses-street Ferry boats ran into another ferry-boat. The accident is believed to have been unavoidable. About the same time one of the Catharine Ferry boats ran into another of the same line. In each case there was no injury to life or limb. But this escape was a matter of good luck. After nightfall the danger was in some respects heightened, and to the thousands using the boats the sense of insecurity was not exhilarating. The crowd on every passage was enormous, and was in itself a source of danger. The lights on the boats and piers of the Fulton Ferry strike an ordinary observer as very insufficient. They are absolutely useless in guiding the boats to the slips in a heavy fog, and have to be supplemented by dismal cow-bells. When we remember the powerful lights in use for similar purposes, capable of guiding boats without difficulty across the East River channel, the retention of the dim lanterns of the Fulton Ferries is inexplicable. The Staten Island boat did not run at all last evening, a cheerful thing for the husbands who were obliged to spend the night in New-York.

In many parts of this City the ashes and refuse from the houses have not been once cleared away during the past eleven days. In none, so far as we know, have the carts been sent round since the storm on the 25th, eight days ago. This is inexcusable. Very few private houses have convenient means of stowing the accumulated ashes and rubbish, while in the more crowded quarters of the City the greatest inconvenience is occasioned. Do our authorities rely on the thaw to carry off the dirt? If not, and if they do not want to encourage diseases of the worst type, they will bestir themselves to put the ordinary apparatus for cleaning the City, such as it is, again in operation.

We are confident that our readers will be glad to learn that the letters of "Grace Greenwood" from Washington are to be supplied regularly. Her keen powers of observation, her ready and plentiful humor, and the vigor and vivacity of her writing make her an admirable correspondent. Her letters will be eagerly looked for.

A correspondent, who believes he has every qualification for a successful business man, (but who don't succeed,) wants us to publish a letter asking any one who can to tell him a good place to move to "out West." We must decline. No man of ordinary prudence would place any value on a recommendation so obtained, and we are morally certain a double supplement would not hold the letters brought back by return mail from every Western State, naming and describing say two thousand places exactly such as he asks about.

The Civil Service Reform.

President Grant has sent the following response to a resolution relating to the civil service recently passed by the Social Science Association of Philadelphia:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., inclosing resolutions adopted by the Branch Social Science Association, of Philadelphia, and to return my thanks for the very warm indorsement of my action regarding the Philadelphia Post-office in the interests of the reformation of the civil service of the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Mr. J. V. Darling, Acting-Secretary, &c., No. 416 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Air Power.

A brief letter from Brunswick, Me., to the Portland *Argus* gives the following information relating to the use of air as a motive power in that village:

"On the Androscoggin River, some three-fourths of a mile below the railroad station, is the site of a mill, long since burned, and the motive power which operates the condenser is a water-wheel at that place. The wheel, it is said, is capable of driving four condensers of equal power with the one now in use. But it is only with results already accomplished, that we have to do. At the railroad station is an engine of ten-horse power, running circular saws for sawing wood, and for various machinery in the blacksmith-shop in the vicinity. Thence a small pipe passes on through the village furnishing power to Worthly Brothers, jewelers, who are running a small engine of about one-horse power. Parent & Dafriend also use an engine of two-horse power in their blacksmith-shop; Dennison & Co., box-makers, an engine of two-horse power, and Prof. Brackett, of Bowdoin College, one of three-horse power, for the manufacture of instruments, while the 'laboratory' of the College, has one of six-horse power. So that nominally, this small condenser furnishes in all twenty-four horse power, and all unite in saying that the 'air power' is much more efficient than steam in working the same engines; it does not drag, but recovers itself instantly from any strain or check, and is in every way a success."

Carpet-Baggers and Permanent Settlers.

In a recent letter, Hon. John F. Lewis, United States Senator from Virginia, says: "I have as much contempt for what I consider a carpet-bagger as any man can have; but I do not consider every man who comes to Virginia from a Northern State, with the intention of making it his permanent home, 'a carpet-bagger.' The person who was so unfortunate as to be born outside of Virginia, but who comes here to live, gives better evidence of his appreciation of the resources of the old State than we who were born upon her soil, and who had no control over the matter. We want several hundred thousand 'carpet-baggers' to come and help (by their energy and capital) to make the genial climate and fertile soil of old Virginia produce as much as the frosty climate and sterile soil of New-England. When we grow wise, we will welcome every addition to our population from the honest and industrious classes of our Northern brethren, whether they vote the Republican or the Conservative ticket."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The particular attractiveness of the brief series of concerts which Mr. Grau's principal artists and Mr. Thomas' orchestra entered upon Tuesday, caused an audience that would have been accounted numerous in the finest Autumn weather to seek a path to Steinway Hall, and well-nigh fill that spacious place last evening. Any lover of genuine music must, however, have felt largely compensated for the many discomforts of the journey. Mr. Rubinstein never played better, and rarely plays so faultlessly as he did yesterday; Mr. Wieniawski showed few signs of the fatigue apparent on the occasion of the first concert; and Mr. Thomas' men executed their work with all the spirit and precision which have made the announcements of intended entertainments by these gentlemen trustworthy promises of delightful performances. The gigantic ends Mr. Rubinstein usually sets unto himself, and their successful attainment, will have prepared the readers who have followed his labors for the tidings that he rendered Schumann's concerto in A minor with a full appreciation of the significance and science involved in that remarkable composition. But, as Mr. Rubinstein does not always bring to lighter labors a delicacy of delivery as appreciable as the power and breadth of his grander style, they will be glad to hear that his reading of the lesser numbers of the programme was yesterday as admirable as the (to most pianists) more trying tasks. We do not hope to listen to a more expressive and delicate recital of Mozart's tuneful rondo than Mr. Rubinstein afforded us; or to a more intelligible exposition of Handel's mazy "Gigue;" the elaborate air and variations by Handel were given afterward with faultless clearness and correctness, the interpretation of these three minor pieces richly meriting the applause which secured an additional contribution to the bill. Mr. Wieniawski was heard in Vieuxtemps' fifth concerto, and in the violinist's own fantasia on "Faust." The elegance and symmetry of M. Vieuxtemps' additions to the violin-music of the century have long since been admitted, but the most important is not to be named with the familiar Beethoven concerto, or the more popular concerto by Mendelssohn. Mr. Wieniawski played the Vieuxtemps number with exceeding eloquence, but the impression of his second effort was much more marked. Mr. Wieniawski's "Faust" is an exquisitely-written composition, in which the best-known themes of Gounod, bound to each other after a fashion denoting, as does the instrumentation for orchestra, the hand of a tried composer, have a logical sequence quite uncommon among *potpourris*. The single passage of the fantasia to the treatment of which some exception may be taken, is that introducing the melody of the waltz, with imitations in harmonics; the author's recital really calls for no criticism whatever; the pathos of the song Mr. Wieniawski's bow draws from the silver string beneath it; the demoniac *brio* of the chords in the *brindisi* allotted to *Mephisto*, and the brilliancy of the long runs of *staccati*, are things to be remembered. Except toward the close of Mr. Wieniawski's performance, when Mr. Thomas' musicians did not always keep up with the dash of the soloist, the band's share of the evening's exertions was as creditable to its intelligence and discipline as usual. The third overture to Beethoven's "Leonore," an overture called "Dimitri Donskoi," by Mr. Rubinstein—a work in which the barbaric quaintness of the ideas has not proven inimical to harmonious as well as forcible orchestration—and Liszt's "Rakoczy March," were the pieces assigned to the orchestra. For the matinée today, and the last concert of the series, the selections are as below:

Overture, "Egmont," .... Beethoven
Orchestra.
"Concert Stueck," Op. 79 .... Weber
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Concerto for Violin, (first movement,) .... Rubinstein
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Selections, from the first act of "Lohengrin" .. Wagner
Orchestra.
Miniatures,
Fifth Barcarole,
Etudes, No. 5, } .... Rubinstein
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Légende .... Wieniawski
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
"Carnaval" .... Schumann
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Overture, "William Tell," .... Rossini
Orchestra.

UTAH.

Mild Weather—Gov. Wood and the Mormons—Proceedings for Contempt Against a Probate Judge.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—New-Year's Day passed off quietly. The weather was mild. It is worthy of remark that the thermometer has not indicated a lower temperature than 30° above zero thus far this Winter.

A Chicago telegram, giving a Washington rumor in regard to Gov. Wood's reported affiliation with the Mormons, causes much surprise and comment among the "gentiles," who stigmatize it as unqualifiedly false. The *Tribune* says the report is a misrepresentation calculated to do him serious mischief; that his course has not justified any such charge. The *Herald* considers it a rich joke.

A fugitive from Wyoming Territory, arrested here on a warrant issued by Judge McKean and held to await a requisition, has been discharged by the Probate Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Governor has ordered proceedings for contempt against the Probate Judge, and will probably apply for a writ of prohibition.

In view of prospective official changes here, the Press, generally, call for the appointment of citizens of the Territory to the Federal offices.

Railway matters are receiving much attention. Four new narrow gauge roads are projected. Superintendent Sharp, of the Utah Southern Railroad, has gone East to hurry forward the iron to push that road toward Pioche.

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Proposed Convention in Savannah to Consider the Trade Relations With the Rest of the Country.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—The Committee on indirect trade inauguration, appointed by the Georgia Agent Convention, of which Gen. John B. Gordon is President, met in this city today, and issued an address, of which the following is a brief synopsis: The Committee invites the cotton-growing States to meet by delegation in Convention, at Augusta, Ga., on the 2d of February. It next refers to the common interest of the West and South, and asks delegations also from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, and other cities to attend. It then notes the importance of great through lines by rail and water with the far West, especially the Atlantic and Great Western, and also the necessity of some combined, organized, and sustained effort to make known abroad the advantages which the South offers. The whole country is interested in the increased prosperity of the South, as well as in enabling Western farmers to work their lands profitably. Millions of people in the South and West pay tribute to the enriched East, in the hope of hastening prosperity, by counseling together in the true spirit of American fellowship. Delegations are earnestly invited from the Southern States and from the West.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$5,851 89
Jan. 3, 1873.	
Arthur	75
Maud's Money Box	1 00
L. S. L.	15 00
Alice's New-Year Contribution	3 00
Millie A.	3 00
Cash	1 00
From a Western Pastor	1 00
Mrs. S. S. W.	1 00
Adelaide	5 00
T. Sands and Grandson	2 00
S. H. C.	10 00
J. H. B.	5 00
Total	$5,902 89

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1872.

We are growing up into a respectable rivalry with the great cities of the Union in crime. Burglaries, street robberies, and bloody murders are of almost daily occurrence. We take the details of a fresh assassination every morning over our coffee. Fatal affrays, such as used to be confined to gentlemen, are becoming frightfully democratic. At the present rate of progress, murder itself will soon become monotonous. Even now, hangings of the semi-private sort in vogue, scarcely agitate our blasé community with a moment's thrill of old-fashioned horror, though they may diffuse through its wide bosom a placid satisfaction. Our colored brothers, formerly distinguished for their peaceful propensities and general amiability, seem to regard the recreations of drunkenness, robbery, wife-killing, and white-manslaughter as among the privileges conferred upon them by the Fifteenth Amendment. The officers of the law prove to them that they are no respecters of persons; the Sheriff serves them with all the ghastly ceremonies of the gallows as readily as he would serve the whitest Anglo-Saxon of the community. One after another, the horrible gallows-tree drops them off—the dead-ripe fruit of ignorance and vice. If things go on at this rate long, the problem of how to reduce the colored population of the city will be solved. Our last horror—for really it shocked us almost as such things used to, was a first-class murder in all its circumstances and detail, and in the deliberate and cold-blooded, yet clumsy and audacious, manner of its execution. I do not remember such a Washington murder in the old days, but since we have become a Territory we have advanced. I refer to the butchery of Rogerski, the poor Polish Jew, by Tom Wright, a black man through and through. In the account of this dark and dreadful deed there are all the tragic elements of the old murder stories which we used to shudder over round the Winter evening fireside, with that awful, uncanny sort of enjoyment which is one of the mysteries of human nature in its innocent childhood. There were wicked plottings, watchings, and waitings; there was a lonely old farm-house, with dark closets; there was a black beldame, supposed to be in the plot, and the victim was a peddler, who was carried out in his own pack at midnight, dead and mangled, and so left on the common by the cool-headed assassin.

What a strange fascination there seems ever to have been about the career of the poor merchant, of the perambulating, pack-burdened sort. In spite of its hardship and peculiar peril, the life must have a charm of its own. What an army of martyrs the peripatetic profession already numbers! Could there be a "midnight review" of murdered peddlers, what ghastly shades would come forth from darksome pond, weedy river, lonely wood, and wayside thicket, and up from pits and quarries, and from under cairns, and crumbling old hearth-stones, and through creaking trap-doors, and out from secret, dark closets!

It may come from long habits of itinerancy, but it certainly seems that the ghosts of murdered peddlers are peculiarly given to walking. Only the other day I heard a well vouched-for story of an unfortunate "traveling foot-trader," whose spirit would not down, though his body lay for years at the bottom of an abandoned well. Strange to say, all was not well with him. He persistently haunted the lonely old farm-house in which, it seems, he was murdered, and drove tenant after tenant away. He was never seen, but in the night time he could be distinctly heard, walking with a slow, heavy tread, in the long hall, up the stairway, into and about the fatal chamber, in which no one dared to sleep. After a while he would descend the stairs, slowly, wearily, pass through the hall, out the door, down the board walk of the yard, and off into silence and deeper mystery. At last the old house had a tenant who was not to be frightened away—a person of rare nerve, active Christian faith, and the courage of a good conscience—a woman, of course, and she resolved to get at the heart of the horror. Sitting up late and alone one night, she heard the invisible guest in the hall outside her room, heard him ascend the stairs, enter the chamber overhead and walk about after the old fashion. She waited till he descended the stairs, then boldly stepped into the hall, lamp in hand, and confronted him or *it*—something, *nothing*, as far as sight was concerned; but she resolutely addressed herself to the *sound*. "Why do you trouble us?" she said; "we have never harmed you. In the name of God, leave us in peace!" The footsteps paused for a moment, then slowly went past her, accompanied, she said, by a strange draught of cold air, though no outer door was then open. She instantly followed the presence which seemed to pass *through* the door she paused to unbolt. Outside she still heard the steps, and followed them down the yard, to an old well, long in disuse, and covered over. There the sounds suddenly ceased, and all was utter stillness. The next day the brave woman sent for workmen, and had the well uncovered and dragged, and at the bottom was found Truth, in a ghastly form—a human skeleton. Then old townspeople recalled a mysterious disappearance, long ago, of a certain peddler, and a sudden emigration of the somewhat disreputable family, who, at the time he was missed, lived in the lonely old farm-house. I need hardly add that, after the poor bones had been given Christian burial, those "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" passed over to where they belonged, and left their earthly haunts to silence and to peace.

There—I have thrown in a delicious ghost story, such a one as would have delighted dear Charles Dickens. Many an author would have saved it, and spiced it, and stuffed it, and served it up as a magazine tale. But I do not make much account of such trifles. You are welcome to it. But it has gently beguiled me from my theme, the Rogerski murder. It may be, though, I said enough about that, and ought to apologize for referring to so stale a homicide. It is not the only deadly sin I propose to denounce at this present writing. There is a crime which comes nearer home to my Christian sensibilities than even the treacherous taking off of that poor Jew. Since I left Washington, for Colorado, last Summer, here, in our New-Jersey-avenue, Capitol Hill, "murder most foul" has been done on nature, on beauty, on comfort, and happiness, by a certain stern, implacable, irresponsible, mysterious power—a sort of respectable Republican Kuklux—known as the Board of Public Works. Only six months ago this noble avenue stood as one last, lovely retreat of old-fashioned simplicity and quiet respectability—one place that retained a rural, friendly, and sensible aspect—a home-like place, bright in Winter, shadowy in Summer, and pleasant always. Now all is hideousness and havoc and dire confusion; now it reminds one of a Rocky Mountain cañon, defaced and devastated by sluice-mining operations. It looks like a monstrous "boom-ditch"—like Dutch Gap—for right down the middle has been cut a huge unsightly trench, which in the Summer was a bed of stifling dust, during the Fall rains another angry Goose Creek, and now is choked with mud, snow, and slush. Not only have we a "raging canawl," but there is raging all along the "canawl," on both sides. Everybody denounces the consummated destruction and accomplished outrage, which in the beginning they vainly protested and petitioned against. It burdens property-holders, already too heavily taxed, with countless incidental expenses, in addition to the great direct expense of new sidewalks, sodding, curbing, iron railings, and flights of stone steps, the latter as costly as they are ugly and perilous. So steep and shallow are they that in this snowy and icy season it is at the risk of breaking your neck you descend them. Why, my dear Sir, the only safe way for you to do is to sit down on the first step, gather your skirts about you, and slide. But the perils of the place to the wayfarer at night, not only from icy steps, but from piles of stone, blocks, and rubbish, and pitfalls from which lamp-posts have been removed, are something appalling. One good result is, Congressmen living or lodging in our neighborhood come home sober every night. They say we shall be beautiful by and by—that we are going to be terraced and turfed. But we didn't want to be terraced and turfed. Certainly, for the present, all is dirt and dreariness. That big trench could not be to us a more melancholy sight, did we know it to be a burial-fosse for the whole Board of Public Works. It is a particularly prolonged job, even for Washington. The elements seem against its completion, especially the element of negro labor. Our dark brother evidently feels for us, and does his duty as a ditcher with halting and hesitation. He would gradually accustom us to the painful change. He has, perhaps, hoped that the old people on the avenue might pass away before seeing the worst of it. He creeps unwillingly to his daily toil, heaves a sigh with every shovelful of earth, drives his dirt-cart as if it were a hearse, and smites the reluctant mule more in sorrow than in anger.

Perched as we are above the sunken street, we are ugly on the east side of the avenue; but, thank heaven, they are uglier over the way. The houses there now stand on a ridge, a "Hog's-back," with a precipice before and behind. I once wanted to buy, fit up, and preserve the quaint and ancient corner house of the old Coast Survey building. My illustrious relative, Aaron Burr, once lived in that house; but Government has allowed it to go to ruin. There is no reverence for past greatness nowadays. What is Aaron Burr in an age which has produced a Jefferson Davis? I am now thankful that I never had the money to purchase that house. At this rate of improvement, moderate capitalists will soon be taxed out of the Territory. Washington will become a city for millionaires, without the millionaires, and we shall have to call on Reavis to come and move us. Then, when desolation descends on these terraces, and tenantless houses stare with blank eyes down on deep, grass-grown cuts, may be the Board of Public Works will wish they hadn't done it. Not only is this boasted public improvement a serious detriment—temporary, let us hope—to real-estate interests in this once happy locality, but is destruction to our sociality. We are cut off from our opposite neighbors—we are soon to be separated from our next-door neighbors, by black iron chains and sacred grass-plots, which is anticipating the solemn seclusion of the cemetery. If this weather continues I shall be unable to get over to the Capitol often enough to see that matters go straight. Congress will run wild. The whole doleful outlook makes me homesick for bright San Francisco, where the hills, some of them, defy the levelers.

And what is all this for? To what end do we suffer and bleed from oft-depleted purses? It is that the Capitol may be exalted. When all is finished, it will be a pretty sight for Congressmen to see, on their way to Sanderson's saloon, the lamps lit at night, two rows of them, all down our hill, and away to the river. Doubtless, too, the Capitol will show finer and loftier from some given point on the avenue. It will be our reward to assemble at that point, wherever it may be, in the dry canal, every day in fine weather, if we like, and there to make our *salaams* to the cold and costly pile, which represents the power, impersonal yet imperious, which we obey, whether it calls upon us to dig or to die—the great white temple of that popular liberty, which an eminent rebel once pronounced "a bundle of tyrannies," and was not far wrong.

I know that there is a withering proverb to the effect that only "children and fools judge of unfinished work," but I hold that there are some municipal undertakings in every city, the needlessness and folly of which are from the beginning alike evident to old and young, the wise and the foolish. I have not yet met a single person, interested or disinterested, who did not pronounce the cutting down of New-Jersey-avenue a blunder of the exasperating sort which is worse than a crime. That certainly is my opinion, and I propose to stand by it.

The only way, it seems to me, to remedy the present unsightliness and incongruousness of this portion of the avenue, is for Congress to purchase all the property on the west side, between B and C streets, tear down the buildings, level the "Hog's-back," terrace the entire declivity, and make it a part of the Capitol grounds. But this would be an imperial way of doing things, which high-spirited republicans could hardly submit to. Liberals say that we have to rule over us another Napoleon, of the third degree. Have we a Haussman among us?

I am sorry to feel obliged to furnish so dark a companion-piece to your other Washington correspondent's rose-colored picture of the improvements accomplished in our city by the Board of Public Works. I do not deny that in other localities they have done some things wisely and well. I only charge that hereabouts they have *undone* some things, "not wisely, but too well."

Virginia and its Public Debt.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.

There is money enough to meet the State debt in the possession of the people, and everything they have belongs to the State. Half the money spent in whisky in Virginia would pay the necessary tax to redeem her honor. A political community which denies its solemn obligation to the State should cease to be a political community, and pass under the yoke of some power able to rule them and make them respect law. We cling to our faith in Virginia. Her people are law-abiding and devoted to their State, and their ultimate action will, we believe, sustain our judgment of the Virginia character. If that Legislature which votes itself $15,000 or $20,000 for doing nothing does not pass the necessary measures to maintain this character unstained, it will be faithless to its trust and they will have to render an account of the gross delinquency.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Can Steam Set Fire to a House?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the suggestion of several fire underwriters of this City, I have been induced to submit my experience of steam-heating apparatus setting fire to buildings. I was the first Fire-Marshal in New-York, originated by myself in 1854, for the investigation of fires, and the insurance companies paid the cost. I continued in office nearly fifteen years, during which period many fires occurred in buildings supplied with steam-heating apparatus. I devoted considerable time and care to those particular fires, knowing the importance not only to the owners of the property but also to the underwriters who insured them, and in no instance could I discover the origin of fire to occur from a pipe heated by steam. I had often found wood, on which steam-pipes rested, browned, or, in other words, "baked," giving it an appearance of being charred, but, in fact, it was only in appearance, the wood had never been on fire nor charred.

From all my examinations of steam heat in pipes, I was unable to trace the origin of any fire, and in this judgment I have found myself supported from time to time by intelligent practical engineers and professors conversant with the subject in question, and I do not believe it possible to set fire to plain wood from the heat of steam-pipes, unless you besmear the wood with phosphorus or other like combustible matter.

As to the theory of superheated steam, as broached by Mr. McSpedon, I think he has already met with replies from practical men whom, I believe, before the controversy ends, will convince him that his theory of superheated steam "won't hold water." ALFRED E. BAKER,
Formerly Fire-Marshal.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

Controller Green and the Tax-Payers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For some months past, almost daily, the great Metropolitan journals have been filled with the most contradictory statements regarding our City affairs; so much so, that the interested citizen and tax-payer became bewildered with the many statements, all purporting to be official. It is certainly a relief to turn to the simple, comprehensive, and satisfactory statements of Controller Green, published monthly in your columns, and which contain just the information required, easily and readily to be understood by the average tax-payer, by the hard-fisted mechanic or laborer, who owns his little cottage in the upper part of the City, and to whom the matter of one per cent. more or less on his tax bill is a serious item. These are the men who, in the beginning, were the most bitter in their expressions against the present financial administration, and who, by enlightenment by means of the monthly and other statements published in your journal, are the firmest friends and most devoted adherents of the present Controller. An instance of this: While waiting for a car at the Harlem Depot, a few days since, two Irishmen, apparently mechanics, were reading an article in the *Sun*, in which Controller Green was to resign, and some politician, more an adept in the mysteries, was to be appointed. One of them exclaimed, "Resign, is it! for what? mebbe it's not pay enough he's getting. Bedad it's better for the tax-payers to pay him a hundred thousand dollars a year than to let him go." And such appears to be the general feeling among our citizens. All honor and praise to such practical Reformers as Controller Green, and to such devoted exponents of Reform as the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I sincerely hope that both will have their reward—the first the proud consciousness of having done his whole duty, without fear or favor, together with the praise and approbation of his fellow-citizens, and the latter, in addition thereto, the practical co-operation of our citizens, as shown in a largely-increased subscription list. KAG.

Deaf and Dumb Instruction at Vienna.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proposed to send to the great Exposition at Vienna certain representative teachers to explain and illustrate our system of common school education. No arrangement seems to be made as yet to send similar exponents of that branch of our common school system peculiarly devoted to the deaf and dumb. Our first instructors came from Europe, but we have so improved upon the old system that one of our institutions for this peculiar class is said in a report to Congress (1870) to be "perhaps the most complete and thorough institution of its kind in existence." We can now return a favor by sending some of the teachers who have been so successful, to Europe, and thus, perhaps, confer an inestimable benefit to the deaf and dumb of the Old World. It is hoped that Congress will not be niggardly in its appropriations, but will be generous and just in this regard. N.

Seventy-five Miles in Seven Days.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Dec. 24, I shipped my trunk from here to Farmingdale, Long Island, via American Merchants' Union Express, following it the same day on the next train. After suffering considerable inconvenience from the want of it, lo! at the expiration of one week, it made its appearance, having been that time coming a distance of less than seventy-five miles. Would it not be well if they would also reform somewhat? By giving this a place in your columns, you will oblige a constant reader. ANGUS F. CHASE.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

The Baltic Coast Sufferers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following additional donations for the sufferers on the Baltic coast are thankfully acknowledged by the undersigned, German Consul-General:

Previously reported	$2,666
Rammelsberg & Co.	50
Knauth, Nachod & Kühne	100
Chs. Lüling & Co.	100
Poppenhusen & Koenig	100
Althoff, Bergmann & Co.	50
C. F. Heinrichs	25
Westphalia	10
R. Schulenburg, St. Louis	100
A Sleswig-Holstein Veteran	5
Mr. Hanewinckle, German Consul, Richmond, Va.	57
Brink & Co.	25
Knoop, Hanemann & Co.	50
Woerishoffer & Co.	50
F. B. Sprengel	5
Steinway & Sons	100
A. N. L.	10
Th. Ed. Buck	5
Total	$3,508

Another remittance of 1,000 thalers has been made today to the Central Committee at Berlin, in addition to 3,000 thalers already remitted. Further contributions will be thankfully received. JOHANNES ROSING,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

A Merchant on the Usury Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed the remarks of "Javelin" respecting the workings of the Usury law. I am not prepared to agree exactly with him yet, but am in favor of trying a change. One thing is very certain, it operates now against the needy, and the class of persons it affects most are the merchants. They as a class rely mainly on the banks for discounts to meet their liabilities as they mature. In times like these the banks, like individuals, lend their money where it will bring the largest returns, perhaps not directly, (the ways of evading the law are quite numerous,) hence the merchants are put off, and those that will pay the highest rates are accommodated. The stock-brokers, having collaterals that are the most convertible, get their loans, while the merchant, not having the same kind of collateral, is refused. The assets of the merchant consists of stock of merchandise and notes; the value of the latter are not, as a general thing, known to the banks or those having money to lend, hence it is difficult and almost impossible to borrow money on them, while the brokers have a market value, and are taken without question. There are many men in the habit of loaning money who will not take over seven per cent. Other parties who will take the risk of evading the law, engage all the money they can at legal rate and lend it for as much more as they can get. Under the present law they are just as liable if they take seven and one-quarter as one hundred per cent., hence they strive to get as much as they can. Whereas if the fixed rate was abolished the banks would accommodate their customers at the market rates. I, for one, am willing to try a change, as I don't think it can be any worse than it is now. MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873.

Board of Supervisors.

The following members of the Board of Supervisors (of 1872) who believe that the Board can legally hold over until Monday, 6th inst., met at 3 P. M. yesterday: Messrs. Conover, Plunkitt, Joyce, Coman, Fitzgerald, Mehrbach, Wilder, McLaren, and Martin. Mr. Wilder was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Conover then expressed his desire to repeat the resolution which he offered at Thursday's meeting, to request the Corporation Counsel to furnish the Board with his opinion as to the legality of the continuance of the Board of 1872 until the assembling of the new Board on the 6th inst.

After objection from Mr. Joyce, who regarded Mr. Conover's revival of the subject as buncombe, and who favored a recess rather than ask such opinion at this late hour, the motion was put and lost.

The gentlemen purpose to have another gathering at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A Meeting of the Directors Yesterday—Interesting Statement of the Finances of the Board.

The Board of Trustees of the East River Bridge Company held a meeting yesterday, at their offices in the *Union* Building in Brooklyn, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee of Three appointed to examine into certain charges preferred against a number of the Directors. The scandal is an old one, about which much has been published. The Committee of Fifty, a year ago, took action in the matter, and charges were preferred against Mr. Kingsley of making more money than he should legitimately receive from commissions on material supplied for the building of the East River bridge. The Investigating Committee discovered the fact that Mr. Kingsley was in possession of $175,000 realized from commissions, while he was only entitled to $125,000. Mr. Kingsley freely admitted that he was in possession of the funds in excess of the amount that was due on his commissions, and had always intended to account for the same. He did so subsequently. Several of the facts elicited during the investigation, not bearing exactly on the matter of commissions, were commented on severely by the newspapers at the time, and tended very much to shake the confidence of the public in the Trustees. It was openly charged by some newspapers that bills for work done on the East River Bridge had been rendered after the manner of the Tweed gang in that politician's palmy days, and that as a consequence the people both of New-York and Brooklyn were compelled to pay for the work many thousands of dollars more than it was really worth. This, taken in connection with the fact that Engineer Roebling, who constructed all the principal suspension bridges in the country, had estimated the cost of the bridge at $4,000,000, and that the Trustees subsequently stated that the bridge would cost $9,000,000, gave rise to many new suspicions. Mr. Roebling's estimate of what the bridge would cost was generally admitted to be within at least $1,000,000 of the correct sum, and allowing a liberal percentage for the increase in prices occasioned by the war, it will be seen that the cost estimated by the engineer would fall short of the Trustees' estimate by nearly $3,000,000. But those who profess to know say that the actual cost will be nearer to $16,000,000 than $9,000,000. Some time ago Mr. Demas Barnes, at a meeting of the Trustees, moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Barnes, with several others of the Trustees, had previously threatened to resign if an investigation was not had. Finally, at a meeting of the Board, on motion of Mr. Barnes, an investigating committee of three was appointed. The Committee was composed of Demas Barnes, Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, and Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn. Two weeks ago the Committee was to have reported, but it was decided to put off the report until after the holidays. In the meantime it became known that Messrs. Hewitt and Schroeder would present a report exonerating from any blame what was known as the "Ring," and that Mr. Barnes, who is an uncompromising opponent of all "rings," would present a minority report, giving all the facts from his point of view. These rumors gave to the expected reports additional interest in the eyes of the public, and yesterday, when the Board of Trustees met to hear the report no less than fifteen representatives of the Press were present. But, just as the meeting was about to organize, Senator Murphy, who appeared to act as counsel for Mr. Kingsley, stated that representatives of the Press could not be present during the meeting, and the reporters were consequently excluded. When the session, which had been a most stormy one, closed, Senator Murphy announced that "the report" of the Committee of Three would be given to the Press when practicable. The Senator said that by an unanimous vote it was decided not to make public the reports in their present form, as, during the meeting, they had concluded that some changes would be necessary.

Mr. Demas Barnes was visited, last evening, by a reporter of the TIMES, but declined to say a word with regard to his report, except that it did not meet with the approval of his coworkers on the Committee. He believed the two reports would be given together on Monday next to the Press, until which time he was bound to secrecy by the pledge he had given. With regard to the statement which appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, relative to his consenting to amend or alter his report, Mr. Barnes pronounced it an unqualified falsehood.

Statement from Another Source.

At the meeting of the Directors held two weeks ago, Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and F. A. Schroeder, a majority of the Examining Committee, presented their report. It covered the whole subject of the bridge construction and the management of the Company's affairs since 1869. By some it is called a whitewashing report. At the same time Mr. Demas Barnes submitted a minority report from the Examining Committee. That Mr. Barnes found fault with the direction of affairs is certain, but his criticisms appear to have been of a general, rather than of a particular, character. His report was deemed, however, of sufficient importance to be answered officially, and, with the others, was laid on the table until yesterday. The first business in order at yesterday's meeting was the reading of a report of the Executive Committee, of which Senator Murphy is Chairman. It would cover two and a half columns of the TIMES, and was apparently intended to answer the report of Mr. Barnes and to throw some light on the statements of Messrs. Hewitt and Schroeder. There can be no question now as to the estimated cost of the bridge. The Executive Committee's report says that the structure will cost nearly ten millions; this excludes, of course, the value of the land to be taken in Brooklyn and New-York. New-York City has issued $1,050,000, and Brooklyn $2,100,000 worth of bonds toward the cost or building the bridge, and there yet remains to be paid of the amount subscribed by New-York, $450,000, and by Brooklyn, $900,000. The private subscriptions, amounting to $500,000, make up the total sum which has been raised, $5,000,000. The Directors believe that the money on hand will enable them to continue the work for another year. At the close of the reading of the Executive Committee's report, Mr. Barnes modified several of the statements contained in his; speeches were made expressive of approval of the past and confidence in the future, and the whole subject went over to the meeting to be held on the 10th inst. Mr. William Marshall, of Williamsburg, was present, but took little part in the debate. One statement made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, indorsing the management of affairs, is said to have excited Judge McCue, who sprung to his feet with the exclamation: "Mr. Hewitt, I'd give $1,000 if you'll open that door and repeat that statement in presence of the reporters." Mr. Hewitt is said to have refused the request on the ground that if he complied with it, the public would think he was whitewashing "the Ring." All the directors whom the TIMES' reporter conversed with last night, regretted that the motion which was made at the meeting to admit reporters, was defeated. They attributed their exclusion mainly to the timidity of Senator Murphy.

The American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday, the 2d inst., Dr. Wm. H. Allen, President, in the chair. Four new auxiliaries were recognized—in Georgia and Nebraska one each, and two in Alabama. Communications were received from Mr. Edwin M. Bliss, Constantinople, stating his safe arrival and entrance on his work as assistant to the agent in the Levant; from Rev. Dr. T. S. Williamson, missionary to the Dakotas, giving gratifying information as to the reception of the Scriptures by that people; from Rev. S. H. Carruthers, Florence, returning thanks for a grant of Bibles and Testaments from this Society for his school at Pisa; from Rev. Dr. Cote, Rome, Italy, sending a copy of the Testament printed at that city in 1849; from Mr. Freeman A. Smith, treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, sending the fiscal account of the Teloogoo Mission; from Rev. N. J. Plumb, Foo Chow, in regard to circulation of the Scriptures in China; and from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Montevideo, with an account of his labors, and stating the supply, by permission of the authorities, of all the prisoners in the jails in that city able to read with the New Testament; from the stated clerk of the Synod of Geneva, communicating a report submitted to that body; and from the South-western and the California Bible Societies, in grateful acknowledgment of donations made to them.

The Amended Liquor Law of Vermont.

From the Rutland Herald, Jan. 2.

The amended Liquor law, which went into operation yesterday, provides that in all prosecutions for selling and furnishing intoxicating liquor, in violation of law, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting officer to allege in the complaint, information, or indictment, as the case may be, all known prior convictions under said section to the number of two, and upon trial to make proof of the same, and in case of a willful failure, neglect, or refusal so to allege and prove such known prior convictions, said prosecuting officer so failing, neglecting, or refusing, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100. In case of the arrest and conviction of a person on a warrant, issued upon the disclosure of a person arrested while intoxicated, if he has been once or more convicted of a similar offense, the Justice, on production of the records, or certified copies of the records of former conviction or convictions, shall sentence such offender the amount of such penalties as for a second or third conviction, as the case may be, without any other pleadings.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received a very interesting supply of new publications. Among them is the Christmas number of the *Graphic*, containing Charles Reade's new story complete, with numerous fine illustrations. The ordinary number of the *Graphic* contains some remarkably good pictures, and a large engraving, suitable for the nursery, is given away. The *Illustrated London News* is a good number, and Mr. Brentano also has *Punch*, *Nature*, and the *Saturday Review*.

In February last a son of mine, aged seventeen years, was attacked with pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterward easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning, I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant, and again used the Liniment, which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th, he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm, with blood. Continuing with the Expectorant, the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent, and how often fatal these attacks of pleurisy, and similar lung complaints, are during the Winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.
E. C. G. NICKENS, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace, Ellin, Pulaski County, Ill.
—*World*.

Not an Alcoholic Wash.
BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, will be found the following:

An article entitled "SALTED, A STORY ABOUT PEARLS," detailing the experiences of a seeker after treasures.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information in current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist,
NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Cures, with special prescriptions, falling, loss and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ring-worm, salt-rheum, or any of the various cutaneous diseases of the head. The Doctor also cures unnatural redness of the nose, pimply eruptions, rough and scaly disfiguration of the face, and a wrinkled, sallow condition of the skin. Send for circular.

Made of the Best Materials, and Warranted in every respect, recommended by physicians for use in families, and at once the cheapest and best article of the kind, is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE-SAUCE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Oatmeal Soap, (Indexical,) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 942 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

VAN WAGENEN—LESTER.—At Christ Church, Binghamton, Thursday eve, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, JOHN R. VAN WAGENEN, of Oxford, to CLARA LOUISE, daughter of Geo. W. Lester, Esq.

DIED.

BURTIS.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873, MARGARET, wife of Divine Burtis, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First-place Methodist Church, corner of First-place and Kingst., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

CARNES.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Jan. 1, in his 5th year, LEWIS M. CARNES, son of Lewis M. and Serena M. Carnes.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Saturday at 12 o'clock. A steam-boat leaves Pier 19 N. R. at 11½ A. M., returning at 1½ P. M.

CAMERON.—On the 1st inst., Capt. JOHN CAMERON, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the Police Department, Alma Lodge, U. D., Puritan Lodge No. 339, F. and A. M., Zerubbabel Chapter, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, K. T. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ALMA LODGE, U. D., F. and A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at No. 8 UNION-SQUARE, on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 12½ P. M. sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Capt. JOHN CAMERON. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to unite with us.
THEOPHILUS PRATT, W. M.
FREDERICK J. VOGELL, Secretary.

ZERUBBABEL CHAPTER NO. 147, R. A. M.—Companions, You are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, to be held at the room, Odd-Fellows Hall, on Sunday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy companion JOHN CAMERON.
FREDERICK GUGEL, JR., H. P.
M. STEWART, Secretary.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, Mrs. SARAH COOPER, relict of Jeremiah Cooper, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 60 West 39th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

DRESSER.—At Yonkers, Jan. 2, LUCY OLMSTED, only child of Horace E. and Cecilia M. Dresser, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, Woodworth-av., third house south of Locust-st., Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 1½ P. M. Train leaves the old depot, Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., near 9th-av., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be at the Yonkers Depot on arrival of the train.

GREEN.—At Goshen, N. Y., on the morning of the New-Year, LUCIA BUTLER GREEN, daughter of the late Dr. Horace Green, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. James' Church, Goshen, on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at 11½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; returns at 1½ P. M.

HALL.—On Thursday evening, 2d inst., MARGARET, only daughter of Dr. Samuel and Catharine S. Hall, aged 10 years and 2 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 176 West 10th-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock.

HOOK.—On the 2d inst., MAGGIE SKINNER, only daughter of Samuel Merritt and Annie Hook, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 523 West 23d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment on Sunday, at 9 A. M.

KETCHUM.—At Rome, Italy, on the 22d of November, 1872, PHEBE BURRITT, wife of Chas. J. Ketchum.

Funeral services will be held in the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn., on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock. A special car will leave the Central Depot, 42d-st., at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Westport at 3½ P. M.

KEELER.—In this City, Jan. 2, EDGAR, son of the late I. M. Keeler.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday afternoon, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1,060 2d-av.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873, JOHN KIRKPATRICK, aged 65, native of the Parish of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., Saturday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1872, LETITIA, wife of John F. Mason, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Francis, and her sons-in-law, Alex. Pierson and Joseph Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 361 Jay-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MEAD.—At Somers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 2, ANNA MEAD, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Staats E. Mead, on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 1 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., via New-York and Harlem Railroad, at 8½ and 10:40 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Golden Bridge Depot on arrival of trains.

PEABODY.—At Andover, Mass., Dec. 28, ABIGAIL PEABODY, widow of Samuel Peabody, late of Andover, in the 83d year of her age.

PHOEBUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, FRANK T. PHOEBUS, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., on Monday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on the 2d inst., LUCRETIA C., wife of Galen Robinson and daughter of Dewey Brumley.

Her remains were taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1873, AMY B., daughter of John and Mary Shuster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 179 Amity-st., on Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, of diphtheria, LOUIS BOWDEN, only son of Lloyd and Julia Pinckney Stevens, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place at No. 58 West 49th-st., on Saturday, the 4th inst. at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILDEY.—At his residence, in Pleasantville, CALEB WILDEY, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Harlem Railroad Depot, to accompany the remains to Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS FROM A DISTINGUISHED SURGEON, GEORGE P. REX, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

When the war broke out, the Doctor, then a citizen of Illinois, went as Surgeon of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, and was Medical Director of the United States Army in Texas, and, of course, is well known. The writer is an old associate of Dr. Schenck, who knew him when he was in consumption:

"While in New-York, I visited the rooms of Dr. J. H. Schenck, No. 22 Bond-st., and was much pleased with what I saw there, and would suggest, as consumption is generally regarded as incurable by most of the medical profession, that physicians would do as I have done, call on Dr. Schenck and see for themselves the great efficacy of his medicines, and how accurately he points out the diseased part. However they might differ in opinion with Dr. Schenck, they would be treated as gentlemen. I saw there a young lady who was given up to die eight years ago, with consumption, but who is now entirely well. This lady informed me that she had had a dry, hacking cough, pains in the back and chest, loss of appetite, furred tongue, bowels constipated, copious sweats, with great debility and emaciation, which finally culminated in copious and repeated hemorrhages from the lungs, in which condition she was given up as hopelessly incurable by her medical attendant. Dr. SCHENCK was called to see her, and prescribed his remedies. The MANDRAKE PILLS cleansed the stomach and bowels, the SEAWEED TONIC gave her a voracious appetite, while the PULMONIC SYRUP relieved her lungs, and she finally recovered. I examined this lady, and found that her right lung was in a normal condition, but in the left the respiratory murmur was absent, and there was every indication that the medicines had eliminated the tuberculous matter, and a cicatrix had closed the air-cells, and afforded striking evidence of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines. I conversed with a gentleman who evidently had had tubercles in his lungs, and had been using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines several months, and was rapidly recovering; this gentleman informed me that he had had a distressing cough, night-sweats, loss of appetite, low spirits, and was rapidly sinking to the grave, but was cured by the timely use of Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies. I saw there nearly fifty patients examined by the Doctor with his respirometer, and was kindly invited into his private room to witness it, and after the examination and statement as to the nature of their disease, through the courtesy of Dr. SCHENCK I was permitted to examine them myself, and was pleased to find that in every instance the Doctor was correct in his diagnosis, and in no instance did he fail in pointing out the true nature of the disease. I was gratified at the frankness he manifested to his patients, as I heard him say, 'Your lungs are badly diseased, and I doubt my ability to cure you; you should prepare for the final change.' To another: 'Your right lung is diseased, but I think I can cure you.' To another: 'Your disease is in the bronchia, complicated with biliary derangement, and you can easily be cured.' To an anxious mother who had brought her daughter, a pale, emaciated young lady, he said: 'I am happy to inform you that there is no disease of the lungs; it is all in the stomach and liver, with which disordered condition the lungs have sympathized, and your daughter can be cured.' Never shall I forget the grateful look of that mother as the tear coursed down her cheek, and she exclaimed: 'God bless you, Doctor.'

The Doctor entered into a detailed statement of the *modus operandi* of his medicines, and explained how he cured consumption, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, and I found his principles were not only based upon correct medical science, but upon the principles, also, of good common sense. The MANDRAKE PILLS are composed of a peculiar combination of the active principle of the *Podophylum Pellatum*, or Mandrake, with other valuable remedies, so that they act upon the disorders of the liver with as much certainty as calomel or blue pill, without any of their injurious or enervating influences, and are evidently the best, and perhaps the only substitute for the mercurial preparations ever discovered. They not only act upon the secretion of the liver, but also, from their alterative properties, they act upon and restore to a healthy condition all the secretions of the stomach and bowels which are concerned in the process of digestion. I saw evidences before me where these organs had been renovated, as it were, by the MANDRAKE PILLS, and the result was a good digestion, and, with proper care and food, the food was digested and the nutriment absorbed by the lacteals—good blood was made therefrom, and health and strength and muscle were given to the patient.

In the Doctor's extended experience he found what all medical men know to be true, that after the secretions are restored to a healthy condition the organs are often feeble, and need help to enable them to perform their functions properly. The Seaweed Tonic is the remedy for this purpose. As its name implies, it is a vegetable tonic, and gives tone and strength to those organs, and hence a healthy digestion follows its use; when properly administered, the food is dissolved by the secretions of the stomach; the digestion is completed when healthy bile is secreted from the liver, and the food is presented to the lacteal vessels thoroughly dissolved, which is readily taken up by them and passed into the blood-vessels, from which a healthy, nutritious blood is made, from which alone health and strength is derived by the human family. I believe the Pulmonic Syrup is the best Expectorant extant, as it operates in the same manner upon the lungs. It does not dry up the secretions of the important organ like Paregoric, Camphor, or Morphine, but promotes these secretions, and enables the organ to throw off diseased matter in the form of copious expectoration. How often patients ask for something to cure their cough, without thinking upon what that cough depends—that the lungs are impeded in their powers of secretion—that they do not need opiates to lock up the secretions still more, but by having the disease matured with the Pulmonic Syrup a copious secretion takes place, the cough ceases, and the function of the organ is restored to its natural condition.

I am led to make these remarks, not only in justice to so meritorious and deserving a gentleman as Dr. Schenck, but more particularly for the benefit of the sick, who are seeking relief from disease. I have seen, both in New-York and Boston, the vast amount of good effected by Dr. Schenck's remedies. I know their composition and effect upon the human system, and I believe they are better adapted for the diseases for which they are used than any other known remedies. I have known Dr. Schenck for more than thirty years, and was a witness of the good effects of his medicines upon himself and many others in the surrounding country after his own recovery. I have practiced medicine upward of thirty years, and have no desire for notoriety in my advanced years, but Dr. Schenck has permission to show my letter and give my name to any who may desire it. I have not seen Dr. Schenck for years, until a few days since, and I could not leave the city without doing what I considered only an act of justice to so good and benevolent a man as Dr. Schenck, at the same time hoping I might benefit the sick by informing them of what I saw and know of the efficacy of these great medicines.
GEORGE P. REX, M. D.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York.
Wholesale Agent.
[To be Continued.]

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BLANK and memorandum Books, Envelope, &c., at BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEAT HOLIDAY GOODS—GOLD PENS
(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B'k.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
James Buell, President Imp. and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Geo. W. Willett, Cashier Bull's Head Bank.
Clarke, Dodge & Co. — Wells, Fargo & Co.
Howes and Macy. — United States Express Co.
White, Morris & Co. — Barclay & Livingston.
Vermilye & Co. — H. J. Raymond & Co., *New-York Daily Times*.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. — A. Gordon, Cashier New-York *Herald*.
Geo. D. Arthur & Co.
Fisk & Hatch. — T. Ketcham & Co.
H. T. Morgan & Co. — S. B. Chittenden & Co.
American Express Co. — Johnson & Higgins.
Adams Express Co.
Chas. Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-President Home Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Ins. Co.
Sold by all the principal stationers and jewelers.
JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 2 Astor House, opposite the *Herald* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NO. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have Just Published:

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MAN AND THE LOWER ANIMALS. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S. With Photographic and other Illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $3.

SPICY. A Novel. By Mrs. M. J. LAMB. With Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo; Paper cover, price $1; cloth, $1 50.

COFFEE: ITS HISTORY, CULTIVATION, AND USES. By ROBERT HEWITT, Jr. Illustrated with Cromo-Lithograph, Wood-cuts, and a Map of the World. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth. Price $2 50.

PHYSICS AND POLITICS; or, Thoughts on the Application of the Principle of "Natural Selection" and "Inheritance" to Political Society. By WALTER BAGEHOT. Forming the second volume of the International Scientific Series. 1 vol., 12mo; red cloth. Price $1 50.

THE "LEATHER STOCKING" TALES. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 8vo. With Forty Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Cloth, gilt. Price $4.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. January No. Price 50 cents, or $5 per annum.

THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS, AND ORNAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN EVANS, F. R. S. 1 vol., 8vo. With Two Plates and 476 Wood-cuts. Price $5.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA. A Novel. By HESBA STRETTON. 1 vol., 8vo, paper covers, with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

BESSIE. A Novel. By JULIA KAVANAGH. Paper covers. Price 75 cents.

MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP.—Detailed, with other Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures, in a Series of Letters written by himself. With Illustrations by Cary. Price $1 50.

FORMS OF WATER, IN CLOUDS, RAIN, RIVERS, ICE, AND GLACIERS. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

A HAND-BOOK OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By RUDOLF WAGNER. With 336 Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo, 761 pages. Price $5.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE TABLE.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF
THE TABLE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION,
DEVOTED TO THE
REFINEMENTS OF THE TABLE,
BARRY GRAY, Editor,
IS PUBLISHED TODAY.

BILL OF FARE.
MY FIRST DINNER IN NEW-ORLEANS.
ORIENTAL GASTRONOMY. HUZUR BABACHI BAHADUR.
TO THE PUBLIC.
BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.
CHRISTMAS DINNERS.
BRILLAT SAVARIN.
SNOW PANCAKES.
DINNER-TABLE TALK.
BILL OF FARE.
TEA-TABLE GOSSIP.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy for one year, in advance..........$1
Single copies, each..........10 cents
M. DOOLADY, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
Vol. XXVI., No. LI. (Winter Number.)
(FRESH SUPPLY NOW READY.)
Contents:
I.—Siam and the Siamese.
II.—Notabilities of the American Bar—Rufus Choate.
III.—The Puffing Element in American Literature.
IV.—The Planetary Theory.
V.—The University of Pennsylvania and its New Windows.
VI.—Pope Alexander VI.
VII.—Development in Art.
VIII.—Horace Greeley.
IX.—Notices and Criticisms.
X.—Appendix—Insurance Tracts; Bible Tracts, &c., &c.

Shams and impostures of various kinds unmasked. General Agents, American News Co. Subscriptions, $5 a year in advance. Specimen number sent post-paid by the Editor to any part of the United States or British America, on receipt of $1 25.
EDWARD I. SEARS, LL.D.,
Editor and Proprietor, 65 Bible House, Astor Place, New-York.

TYNDALL'S LECTURES ON LIGHT, with all the illustrations. THE TRIBUNE'S reports of Prof. Tyndall's series of lectures are published in full on a sheet of four pages. The reports thus reproduced have been carefully revised, and are the only accessible complete publication of Prof. Tyndall's lectures in America. Price, three cents per single copy, or five cents by mail; dealers supplied at the usual wholesale prices. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

MUSIC BOOKS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

Old Mother Goose, set to music, Elliott, $3; Stainer's Christmas Carols, beautifully illustrated, $4; German Volks Lieder Album, English and German words, $2 50; Randegger's Sacred Songs for Little Singers, $2 50; Moore's Irish Melodies, folio edition, full gilt, Balfe, $8 50; Schumann's Vocal Album, English and German words, $3 50; Schumann's Piano-forte Album, full gilt, $2 50; Mendelssohn's Complete Piano Works, folio, full gilt, $26; Mendelssohn's Complete Piano Works, octavo, full gilt, $14. Operas, $1 25 each; Oratorios, 80 cents each; Bound Volumes of Piano and Vocal Music, $1 75 each. Any work sent, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,
J. L. PETERS, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.
Send 30 cents for the December number of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, and you will get $4 worth of our latest Music.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
No. 33 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Jan. 6, the above establishment will be closed every evening at 8½ o'clock.

EDMUND YATES' GREATEST WORK, "THE YELLOW FLAG." New-York edition, price 50 cents. For sale everywhere; trade supplied by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—Meeting at Oriental Hall, No. 202 East 18th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time a lecture will be delivered by Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM. Subject—City Charters. Friends of reform are invited to attend.
F. F. MARBURY, President.
THOS. McDOWELL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were quite a number of legal sales advertised to be held at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 3; but only two parcels were sold, the rest being adjourned to some future date, the particulars being as follows: James M. Miller sold, under the direction of George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Forty-third-street, 416.8 feet east of Second-avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, to Walter L. Cutting, for the sum of $9,000. The same auctioneer adjourned the following legal sales: By R. C. Beamish, referee, that of the four lots of land situate on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, each 20 by 102.2, to Jan. 15. By W. M. Howland, referee, that of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street, to Jan. 17. By C. A. Phelps, referee, that of the three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and the three houses and lots on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 100.5, to Jan. 18. By John A. Mapes, referee, that of the property on the north side of East Twenty-ninth-street, 140.6 feet east of Third-avenue, quashed, and property withdrawn.

B. P. Fairchild sold, under the direction of John B. Pannes, referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, situate on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, 80 feet east of Lexington-avenue, to S. F. Barges, one of the mortgagees, for the sum of $10,000 over and above mortgage and interest of $5,000—total, $15,000.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the sale of the house and lot on the north side of East One Hundredth and Tenth-street, 250 feet east of Second-avenue, 16.8 by 100.10, to an indefinite period, by order of James N. Piper, referee.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. adjourned the sale of the house and lot No. 470 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 78 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 21.6 by 88, to Jan. 17, by order of James N. Piper, referee.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 16.8x100.5, 43d-st., s. s., 416.8 ft. e. of 2d-av.	$9,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20x100.5, East 59th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av.	15,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

Broadway, e. s., line proposed by Commissioners, easterly corner Naegle-av., 104.6x82.11x150, gore	$4,800
Forsyth-st., No. 17, 25x100	25,000
Hammond-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.9x70	18,000
Leight-st., s. s., extending from West to Washington-st., 225x62.6, ½ part; Leight-st., s. s., 125 ft. s. of s. s. and 24.9 ft. e. of West-st., 14.6x14.6, ½ part; Hubert-st., No. 6, 22x53, h. and l.; Hubert-st., n. w. corner Washington-st., 44.4x53; Hubert-st., 66.4 ft. w. of Washington-st., 133.4x27x96x27x123.1x23; West-st., e. s., 26.3 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 26.9x24.6x27x24.9; West-st., e. s. and Washington-st., w. s., indefinite, 62.6x227.9, lease	112,500
The first three parcels of above, indefinite share	3,689
Shares of all above property	225,000
Same property, various shares	108,938
3d-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x48	10,850
6th-st., n. s., 244.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.10x90.10	18,100
34th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 34.6x98.9; 33d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 24.6x98.9	105,000
40th-st., s. s., 716.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	11,000
47th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5, lease	24,000
54th-st., s. s., 22.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22.6x75.5	20,500
60th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	6,000
71st-st., s. s., 216.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.3x100.5	18,250
81st-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.8	9,000
Same property	10,750
98th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	8,000
112th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100	13,000
119th-st., n. e. corner of 4th-av., 18x75.7	8,000
122d-st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11	4,800
125th-st., s. s., 472.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 62.6x100.11	15,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70	20,000
3d-av., n. e. corner of 81st-st., 25x75	20,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 72d-st., 25x104.11	30,000
3d-av., w. s. corner of 104th-st., 25x80	35,000
3d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. n. of 110th-st., 25x85	17,500
3d-av., w. s., 76.5 ft. n. of 75th-st., 18x75	7,500
5th-av., e. s., 23.6 ft. n. of 16th-st., 23.6x100	8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—NEW AVENUE, BETWEEN 100TH and 101st sts., 270 feet from 100th-st. and 8th-av. entrance to Central Park. An entire front (200 feet) for immediate and absolute sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF GROUND COVERING about three and a half City lots, on Worth-st., running through to Leonard-st., near Centre-st.; a splendid location for a large manufacturing business. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE IN RICHMOND, VA., KNOWN AS THE MONUMENT HOTEL.

This property is situated in the exact geographical centre of the city, immediately opposite to the Capitol-square, at the junction of Grace and 9th sts., directly opposite to Capitol-st., and unequaled for the beauty of its situation. It has a front of 163 feet on the west side of 9th-st., and 90 feet on the north side of Grace-st., and three-fourths of the lot has a depth of 130 feet, running back from 9th-st.

The property is chartered, and may be taken by a company in shares of $100, in which event the owner will take a number of them. When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now nearly finished, shall be completed, there must be a first-class hotel on Shockoe Hill, and this place is without a rival for it.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM M. HOES,
No. 287 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER, close to this City, suitable for dividing into lots and building plots; also, small improved and unimproved parcels. Property in this section is rapidly advancing in value. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway. Branch office, Fordham, Westchester County.

POTTER BROTHERS' BRANCH office at Fordham is located at the railway station, where parties can get full particulars of the bargains in Westchester real estate. Principal office, No. 4 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—PREMISES NOS. 4, 6, AND 8 East 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, for twenty years, for business purposes; also, the four upper floors of splendid building corner of 14th-st. and Union-square, for a term of five and a half years.
M. Y. WOOLLEY, No. 75 University-place.

A—TO LET—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size—25x115. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL capital wanted to replace retired capital and extend business, (jobbing and commission,) established ten years; extremely profitable and perfectly safe: commenced on capital of $7,000; present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of their merchandise. With a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country, the special can be nearly, if not quite, trebled in a five or six years' partnership—an opportunity rarely if ever before offered, and worth investigation. If investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house A1, references unexceptionable, address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN, in a respectable office business, which with proper advertising and attention, pay $10,000 yearly. Address or call on Dr. ELMORE, No. 325 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH RESTAURANT, doing good business, and in very good location. Address C. D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, wasting, and indigestion are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khédive of Egypt, &c., No. 143 New-Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States.

Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Only $1,600 Per Mile
ON A
COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

This road is finished and equipped, and in addition to its other local traffic it already does a large business in the transportation of Block Coal.

We offer the small amount remaining unsold of this very desirable security, and will be glad to furnish pamphlets and maps and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $18,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the Trustees of sixteen (16) bonds of the January issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 6th proximo.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITY.

COOK COUNTY (INCLUDING CITY OF CHICAGO) TWENTY YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

The indebtedness of Cook County is exceedingly small, less than one per cent. of the value of the property assessed.

We recommend the Bonds as a first-class investment security.
GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO., Bankers,
National Park Bank Building, No. 216 Broadway.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LOST, OR STOLEN FROM THE MAIL IN 1853—Three bonds of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company for $1,000 each, dated 18th March, 1853, payable 1st January, 1873, being Nos. 164, 165, and 166. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said bonds, as payment has been stopped and duplicate bonds have been issued.
DULMAN & SCHARFF, for owners.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 18, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. Y. MASON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 152 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipment, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole Issue, $3,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of............$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS

REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,
$100,000, TEN PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;
$300,000, EIGHT PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN,

INTEREST PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY STATE TREASURER.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by
AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

358 miles are equipped and in operation.

The present actual earnings: August, 1872, $96,841 63; September, $100,272 40; October, $118,057 58.

This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 28, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Ct. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by 1st February next, and we confidently recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 per cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated from Nov. 22, 1868, to Jan. 25, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between the numbers five thousand five hundred and four (5,504) and five thousand five hundred and forty-five (5,545) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (4,823) and five thousand two hundred and six (5,206) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 28th day of February, 1873, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any national banking association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded.

Send for Circular.
J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,187,600 00
Stock investments		6,001,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		728,500 51
Real estate, cost, $52,681 35, market value, $75,000 Standing on books at $52,681 35		52,681 35
Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000 Standing on books at $150,000		150,000 00
Cash		425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks		421,407 99
Total		$9,967,048 03

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors		$9,354,919 25
Principal	$9,115,619 06	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1873	239,300 19	
Excess of Assets Over all Liabilities,		$612,128 78
Total		$9,967,048 03

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873	22,989
Number of accounts opened during the year 1872	6,022
Number of accounts closed during the year 1872	4,878
Number of accounts opened since organization	78,787
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872	$3,155,297 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,637,703 68
Amount withdrawn during the year 1872	3,442,242 12
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872	605,104 42
Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period	482,406 68

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,962 12; July, $239,444 56.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $5,089,100	$2,187,600 00
Stock Investments, viz.:	
United States bonds, par	1,653,600 00
New-York State stocks, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000	36,000 00
City of New-York stock, par	2,242,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	220,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	93,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	315,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	586,900 00
County of Westchester bonds, par	196,350 00
Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock	728,500 51
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	52,681 35
Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost	150,000 00
Cash	425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,967,048 03

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January.
F. R. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on the 20th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 21st proximo.
B. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency, or consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer-books closed till payment of dividend.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1872.
CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS COUPONS falling due 1st January, 1873, will be paid on presentation, by Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.
JOS. H. OGLESBY,
President Louisiana National Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of January next.

The transfer-book will be closed on the 31st day of December, and reopened on the 10th day of January next.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
O. H. COX, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
GILBERT MOLLISON, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN, and South-eastern Railway Company.—The coupons of the first mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the banking-house of Gibson, Casanova & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place.
M. P. AYERS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, six per cent.

Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $8,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1872.
FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars*.

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1*.
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.

INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

An interest dividend, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 20, 1873, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Twenty-fourth Semi-annual Report OF THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage	$4,348,483 85
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	387,040 00
Invested in United States bonds, par	1,160,000 00
Invested in New-York City and County bonds, par	1,780,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, par	1,550,000 00
Invested in town bonds, par	16,000 00
Invested in banking-house (cost)	125,388 60
Deposits in banks and Trust Company	532,273 45
Cash in vault	30,000 85
Accrued interest, premium on stocks and investments	357,375 92
Total	$10,977,044 88

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,986,117 79
Six months' interest due depositors to Jan. 1, 1873	265,000 00
Internal revenue tax	4,759 23
Total	$10,256,876 13
Surplus	720,169 70

Usual Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 20, and, if not withdrawn, will be credited as a deposit Jan. 1. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Six per Cent. Interest paid on $5 to $5,000.

Bank-books in English, French, and German.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential. Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City. A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates, payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gen. B. W. Brice	Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. French	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
Moses Kelly	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank
Wm. Richardson	Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury
L. E. Tuttle	Ass't Treas. of the United States

NEW-YORK CITY.

Wm. C. Bryant	The Evening Post
R. R. Graves	R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. Garnet, D. D.,	Pastor Shiloh Presbyterian Church
Walter T. Hatch	W. T. Hatch & Son
Samuel Holmes	Scovill Manufacturing Company
Seth B. Hunt	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. Lambert,	President Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company
E. P. Smith	No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. Geo. Whipple,	Secretary American Missionary Association

BOSTON.

Hon. Wm. Claflin	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts

Bank Hours—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x52; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap. Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand-press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessment of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.
PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 106 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 2,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Tyrian; 540 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship Egypt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York. THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against EDWARD HAGAN and MARGARET V., his wife, Ellis N. Crow as assignee in bankruptcy of said Edward Hagan, George G. Collis, Edward Green, The South Brooklyn Saw-mill Company, William Oothout, John Crow, and Henry Hopkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 17th day of December, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CHAMBERS, MARY E.—SUPREME Court, Special Term, City and County of New-York.—JOHN J. CHAMBERS, plaintiff, against MARY E. CHAMBERS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Mary E. Chambers: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Abingdon-square, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1872.
E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Nov. 29, 1872.
E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—ADAM STENGER, plaintiff, against AMANDA STENGER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Amanda Stenger: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 640 6th-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Nov. 9, 1872.
LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was on this 29th day of November, 1872, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
n30 lawxw6S LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Jan. 4.	Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.
Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.	Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

The CUBA will sail for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1873. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON..........Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON..........Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON..........Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
DENMARK, SUMNER..........Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1.
Saturday, Jan. 18	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 8.
Saturday, Jan. 25	INDIA	Saturday, Feb. 15.
Saturday, Feb. 1	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Feb. 22.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Jan. 23, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON....ROUSSEAU....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, 1873
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)....Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman....Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,). Thu's'y, Jan. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD....Dec. 31
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES..........Jan. 2, 1873
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL....Jan. 4, 1873

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Tuesday, Jan. 28,
Followed by
LAGOS and GUNGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 10th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Cartagena.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 15th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.
P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of February, 1873, for the transportation of Military Supplies on Route No. 4 and Route in Montana, during the year commencing April 1, 1873, and ending March 31, 1874.

The contractor may be required to transport supplies to and from points a reasonable distance, not exceeding 150 miles outside the limits of the regular routes, and bidders are requested to specify in their proposals the rate at which such transportation, should it be required, will be performed, to be stated separately from rates for service within regular limits of route.

Proposals will be made in triplicate, separate for each route, and will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Copy of contract and blank form of proposal can be had on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Omaha, Neb.; Ogden, Utah Territory; Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, or at this office.

A copy of the form of contract and of this advertisement will be attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be indorsed on the wrapper, "Proposal for Army Transportation on Route —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.
H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, D. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

The proposals for work between 49th-st. and 79th-st. not being satisfactory to this Board, proposals for the same will again be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 13th inst.

No offer will be considered unless the bond attached to the printed proposal is properly executed.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,	Board of
A. W. CRAVEN,	Engineers
E. H. TRACY,	4th-av.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,	Improvement.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, supply, at low prices, all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries, and Printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera: Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
No 648 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.
GOOD ROOMS $1 PER DAY.
Hotel Reconstructed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rooms from $5 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with a French private family, an elegant parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, closets, &c., with board or private table; also a few other rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor, for gentleman, with or without board.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—To let, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, with board. Also one room for a gentleman.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR to let, with private table, to families or gentlemen; references. No. 38 West 19th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.); 3:08 (Ex.); 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Rail road, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlesteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE TURN-OUT. Fine double sleigh, with top, carriage team of blacks, (16 hands,) Clarence (new) barouche, harness, robes, &c., all in first-class order; will be sold cheap. Address TURN-OUT, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Carriages, Sleigh-bells, new and second hand, reduced prices. Coupés, Coupé Rockaways, and other seasonable family carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS.—Sleighs.—Every style, single and double Sleighs; 1,000 straps Sleigh-bells, several second-hand sleighs and carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANkets, in large assortment, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ABOVE 14TH-ST., BY TWO gentlemen, a furnished room, with fire and gas. Address, stating location and terms, ROMULUS, Box No. 5,932 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily for gentleman, wife, and child, (seven years,) and nurse; two rooms required. Address with full particulars G. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873 for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sunday excursion trains, for Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½,
AND THIS EVENING AT 8,
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
of
SON OF THE SOIL
and
ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,

Mr. John Brougham's new drama, founded on Robinson's "Bridge of Glass," in five acts, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled
ATHERLEY COURT.

The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, furniture, and appointments.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AIMEE. AIMEE.
TODAY, MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 8.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
AIMEE, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE.
MONDAY EVENING—FIRST TIME,
LES BRIGANDS.
AIMEE in her original part of FIORELLA.
BONELLI, ROLAND, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE.

In active preparation, a grand spectacular piece founded upon a legend of Washington Irving, entitled THE ALHAMBRA.

Matinée prices, $1, with seats; family circle, 50 cents; seats secured at the theatre. Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.

Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to
JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY-DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JAN. 13, 1873.

Tickets and boxes at Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,
JAN. 7, AT 8 P. M. The "genuine and only"
MRS. JARLEY'S
world-renowned, back-action, high-pressure, self-feeding
WAX WORKS.

The most popular humorous entertainment of the season. The same amateurs who have attracted crowded houses lately at Association Hall will appear at Steinway in some new characters. Walter Russell Johnston, organist.

Reserved seats at Hudnut's, in *Herald* Building; Book-room, No. 805 Broadway, and Rushton's, Broadway and 25th-st., and at the door on the evening.

A GRAND BALL
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1873.

Tickets, $5 each; to be obtained of the following persons:
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, New-York Hotel.
Mrs. DEXTER HAWKINS, No. 5 West 34th-st.
Mrs. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Mrs. J. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison-av.

Boxes may be had of Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th-av.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—SPECIAL MONDAY, Jan. 6, first night of Mr. Brougham's new play, ATHERLEY COURT. Seats should be secured in advance.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY,)
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English.

For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq.,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President, P. M. A.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
SESSION RE-OPENS JAN. 6.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 63D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

THE WILLIAMSBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Day and Evening School reopens MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. A new quarter commences in the Evening School.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph D

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGlish, French, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, &c., is solicited by a lady graduate largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary not required, but a comfortable and refined home is absolutely a sine qua non; reference undoubted. Address VERITAS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—A YOUNG LADY, A MINister's sister, wishes to enter a boarding-school, where her services as teacher, &c., would be an equivalent for her scholarship to complete her education. Address TEACHER, No. 204 West 36th-st., New-York.

E. JEANRENAUD, PROFESSOR OF French, German, drawing and ancient languages, gives instructions at his home, No. 278 6th-av., or at pupils' residence. Translations attended to. Call between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years' experience, with highest testimonials and City reference, will give private instruction in classics, mathematics, and common English branches. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

LATIN AND GREEK.—EXPERIENCED teacher wanted in a school; a man having the gift of teaching and preserving discipline. Apply at No. 132 East 24th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Begins at 7¾. ADMISSION, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF
ROUND THE CLOCK!!!
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½, EVENING AT 8,
will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S immensely popular local Folly, entitled,
ROUND THE CLOCK!

LAST NIGHTS	Of Mrs. JOHN WOOD as "Juliana Tartar." Of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as the IRISH "COMETHERER," and the BILL-POSTER. Of THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS. Of THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE Of "FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!" Of THE GREAT FIRE-WORK EXHIBITION at Lion Park. Of the famous sensation "BEHIND THE SCENES at NIBLO'S," and the rear view of "THE BLACK CROOK." Of the great SPORTING SCENE at HARRY HILL'S.
LAST NIGHTS	Of the great realistic scenes—the REAL HORSE-CARS and the ERIE STEREOSCOPTICON. Of the BURNING BOOKERY on the FIVE POINTS! Of the magnificent DISSOLVING SPECTACLE at the LIEDER KRANZ MASQUE.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE
of
ROUND THE CLOCK,
TODAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

In active preparation,
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

All parties holding tickets for reserved seats for Jan. 1, 2, 3 and 4, who will present them at the Box-office of the Grand Opera-house, SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 12 o'clock, will have their money returned.
AUGUSTIN DALY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1873.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BENEFIT IN AID OF P. T. BARNUM'S COMPANY.
250 ARTISTS HAVE VOLUNTEERED.
FOUR CLASSES OF ENTERTAINMENTS COMBINED.
THE EQUESTRIAN, THE DRAMA,
THE VOCAL, THE INSTRUMENTAL.

P. T. BARNUM will address the audience each performance.

All unite in one grand effort to assist those who lost their wardrobes in the late fire. It is hoped the public will support the cause.

Patrons will be remunerated by witnessing the greatest display of talent ever assembled in New-York. Admission, $1. Upper Circle, 50 cents.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 2 and 8. See bills of the day.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(Formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.,)
NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,

has long enjoyed the reputation of being the FIRST INSTITUTION of the kind in the country.

Chartered in 1863, it has continued steadily to increase, until now it numbers nearly 1,300 pupils from the best families of New-York and Brooklyn.

All branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Modern Languages are here taught (privately and in classes) by the most eminent Professors, at a price within the reach of all.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Quarter begins from time of subscribing.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS opened day and evening.

Brooklyn Branch: Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court-st., near State.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—SPECIAL MONDAY, Jan. 6, first night of Mr. Brougham's new play, ATHERLEY COURT. Seats should be secured in advance.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DANIEL S. SCHANCK, BENJAMIN DUBOIS SCHANCK, THEODORE W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, has been dissolved by the death of Daniel S. Schanck and Benjamin DuBois Schanck, and by mutual agreement of the representatives of the deceased partners and the surviving partners.
MARY A. SCHANCK, Executrix
of estate of Daniel S. Schanck.
ALICE C. SCHANCK, Administratrix
of estate of Benj. DuBois Schanck.
THEODORE W. MORRIS, } Survivors.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK, }
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, will be continued at the same place, No. 27 Chambers-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade-st., by the undersigned, who have formed a new partnership under the firm name of
D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS.
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ROOM NO. 77 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK,
NO. 226 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn.,
NO. 11 DUANE-ST., BOSTON, Mass.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILIP W. VER PLANCK, JOHN W. ATWOOD, and JAMES B. IRWIN, doing business as wholesale coal-dealers under the firm name of VER PLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PHILIP W. VER PLANCK and JAMES B. IRWIN are authorized to settle all accounts of the firm and to receipt for the same.
PHILIP W. VER PLANCK,
JOHN W. ATWOOD,
JAMES B. IRWIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business under the firm name and style of VER PLANCK & IRWIN.
PHILIP W. VER PLANCK,
JAMES B. IRWIN.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO. expires this day by limitation.
(Signed,) DAVID G. LEGGET, } General
WM. T. PHIPARD, } Partners.
JOHN L. BUTLER,
Dec. 31, 1872. EDW'D WHITEHOUSE, Special.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., and will continue to buy and sell on commission stocks, Governments, and gold, as heretofore. Office No. 25 Broad-st.
(Signed,) J. HENRY WHITEHOUSE,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
WILLIAM T. PHIPARD,
Dec. 31, 1872. JOHN L. BUTLER.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE FIRM OF JAMES ROBB, KING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual concent, owing to the retirement of Mr. James Robb from active business.

Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of James Robb, King & Co. under the style of KING & ROBB.
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Mrs. CATHARINE A. ARTHUR and CHARLES K. COVERT, under firm name of ARTHUR & CO., expired in March, 1872, by the withdrawal of Mrs. ARTHUR, the undersigned continuing the business to 1st last November.
C. K. COVERT.

Referring to above notice, Messrs. LUCKEY & CRAWFORD, who succeed to the business of late firm of ARTHUR & CO., at the old stand, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., will pay all obligations of same from and after 1st November, 1872.
LUCKEY & CRAWFORD.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name ROSENBERG & WEISS, expires this day by limitation. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by WM. WEISS at the same place, No. 34 Howard-st.
ALBERT ROSENBERG,
WILLIAM WEISS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

MR. JOHN K. MYERS RETIRES FROM our firm this date.
DEC. 31, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. JOHN P. HAINES is admitted a partner in our firm this date.
JAN. 1, 1873. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

No. 26 NEW-ST., Jan. 2, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of COMSTOCK & GOULD, for the transaction of a General Banking and Stock Brokerage Business.
F. S. COMSTOCK,
E. O. GOULD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. ALBERT S. GALLUP becomes a partner in our house from this date.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD E. FRANCIS HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.
FISHER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD WINSLOW IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. WM. CONNER RETIRES FROM our firm on this date by expiration of copartnership.
EZRA WHITE & SONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
Until further notice
Mr.
SOTHERN
Will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.
SAM.
SAM.
SAM.

Beautiful new Scenery and Appointments, Garden Scene decorated by Mr. Wilson, of 14th-st.

The cast includes MR. SOTHERN, MR. GILBERT, MR. POLK, MISS EFFIE GERMON, and MISS ROSE COGHLAN.

Due notice will be given of the NEXT MATINEE.

Box-plan open one month in advance.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MRS. JOHN SEFTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
Annual engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
THIS AND EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
as
RICHARD III,
in Shakespeare's great Tragedy,

which will be presented with the same grandeur of "mise en scene" and appointments that marked its former production.

AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY,
AFTERNOON AT 1:30, EVENING AT 7:45.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTOS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS PAGEANT
Ever produced on
ANY STAGE IN THE WORLD.
MUSIC, DANCING, SCENERY, VARIETIES,
In the highest degree of perfection.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—EXTRA.
FIRST SATURDAY MATINEE.
TODAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
J. SHOWLES AND MULES IN BURLESQUE OF JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
TODAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MONDAY—FASTEST BOY IN NEW-YORK.

RUBINSTEIN-THOMAS MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, first and only gala matinée of the greatest concert combination on record.

POSITIVELY ONLY JOINT MATINEE APPEARANCE OF RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS, with his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.

To the Matinée, reserved seats, $2; admission, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NEXT WEEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

LAST CONCERTS of the GREAT COMBINATION of the RUBINSTEIN and THEO. THOMAS companies. Positively last joint appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS, with his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA of FIFTY

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; private boxes, $8, $10, $12. Sale of seats commence at box-office Academy, Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
NO. 201 BOWERY.
THE WONDERFUL LE VERDE CHILD,
Miss MINNIE RAINFORTH.
WILL C. BENTON.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN THE BOWERY.
TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats Secured Six Days in Advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
23d-st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

"*She Has Brains as Well as Beauty.*"—N. Y. Times.
STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY, Jan. 6.
Mercantile Library Lectures, No. VII.
The most entertaining female orator,
MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON,
Subject—*Gossip*.
Tickets 50c. and 75c., at the usual depots.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
On the true method of learning to speak French with fluency.
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
On MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M.
SUBJECT:
"The Unity of French Verbs,"
Concluding with
Oral exercises on sounds and idioms.
These lectures are given in English, and are free.
Ladies specially invited. Doors open at 7.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY
CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN
TOGETHER WITH THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 6.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—SPECIAL MONDAY, Jan. 6, first night of Mr. Brougham's new play, ATHERLEY COURT. Seats should be secured in advance.

MORNING HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY will give a course of twelve lectures on *Germany: Its History, Literature, and Art*, at Association Building, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., commencing TUESDAY, Jan. 7. Tickets, $10 for the course, and circulars at George P. Putnam & Sons, Association Building, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

PROF. S. J. SEDGWICK'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES,
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
will be given during January and February, as follows:

In Middle Reformed Church, Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENINGS, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th.

In First Baptist Church, Greenpoint, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, 16th, 23d, 30th, and Feb. 6, 13, and 20.

In Steinway Hall, New-York City, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

Prof. SEDGWICK's Post-office address, Newtown, Queens County, N. Y.

PROF. TYNDALL WILL GIVE THE first of his course of six lectures on *Light*, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4. Tickets to full course, $4. Reserved seats, $2 additional. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague-st. Admissions to single lectures, $1. Course tickets to family circle, $2; single lectures, 50 cents. Tickets now for sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague-st. and on the evenings of the lectures at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $375, $300, &c.
Elegant 7⅓ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, manufactory price; every improvement; fully warranted; installments taken, $12 monthly; to rent, $8. CABLES, No. 470 8th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MILLINERY.

E. CROWE, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH Round Hats, Feathers, &c., has returned from Europe, and removed to No. 1,213 Broadway, opposite Gilsey House.

THE GREAT THAW.

How the Citizens of New-York Suffered Yesterday.

Fog in the Air and Slush in the Streets.

People in Peril on Water and on Land.

The Most Disagreeable Day Within the Memory of the Oldest Inhabitant—The Ferries and the Sound Steamers.

Thursday night the weather began to moderate, and late in the evening a first-class drizzle set in. Not content with mystifying the air and the people who were traveling toward their homes by the various agencies of foot locomotion, by street-cars, hacks, sleighs, and private carriages, the drizzle gave way to a blinding, pouring rain that dashed into the eyes, soaked the apparel, varnished the snow, and covered everything and every one with a coat anything but comfortable. There were people who were out late at night without any premonition of the coming storm, and consequently totally unprepared to withstand its power and escape its drenching. These generally stood about under awnings and in doorways for an hour or so, and then traveled homeward through a worse shower than they would have encountered on the first starting off. The rain froze as it fell, for the atmosphere, although mild in comparison with that of a few hours, or a day or two previous, was yet freezing so far as water was concerned. The sidewalks, pavements, and curbstones, therefore, became coated with a thin, glassy sheet of ice, which would have been splendid for sliding if any one had been insane enough to try it at that hour of the night, but which was decidedly treacherous and disagreeable to that large class of pedestrians who are obliged to amble homeward in the wee small hours of the morning. As the street-cars ceased running people very generally had to resort to foot locomotion. Horses smooth shod could not draw the street-cars easily nor safely, and travel became difficult. At 1½ in the morning the Third-avenue Railroad Company conceived the idea of salting the track, to still further melt the snow, and at the same time dispense with the rapidly-forming ice, and after the cars had very generally been taken out of the way, a closed car, drawn by four horses, was sent down-town at steam-engine speed. By some contrivance salt was scattered over the track, but the numbers of pedestrians who were interested in securing a ride for five cents, instead of traveling on foot, received little satisfaction.

The rain continued to fall till nearly the break of day, the weather moderating rapidly, until the drops no longer turned to ice upon the snow and pavements. Then the real difficulties of the situation began to manifest themselves to the majority of New-Yorkers and the denizens of neighboring cities. The snow, which the day before was disagreeable enough to tramp through, owing to its great depth, and to its not being densely packed when thoroughly permeated with an abundance of water, became simply abominable. The mechanics, laborers, and poor shop-girls, as a general thing, were the first who were called upon to encounter the difficulties of a voyage through the almost unexplored depths, and, in many cases, the sights presented were far from ludicrous.

A fog increased the general dismal appearance of things, and early in the day, overspreading the City like a pall, made bad matters worse. The City in all parts suffered from this gloominess. The houses on one side of Broadway were invisible from the other, and the clock on Trinity Church could not be seen from the Stock Exchange, in Wall-street. There was much difficulty in reading the letters on street-cars, and frequent calls to the drivers from persons who made mistakes of that character, proved a great source of annoyance to the dyspeptic Jehus. The masses of snow over the edges of roofs, and the great icicles which accumulated in many parts of the city during the intense cold and heavy snow, were loosened by the thaw, and several casualties are reported in consequence of their falling. The various street-railroads ran fewer cars than usual, the horses suffering greatly from the unusual labor of hauling heavy cars over tracks covered inches deep with thick slush.

The Ferries.

The fog became heavier toward evening. At all the ferries on the North and East Rivers the greatest caution was necessary to prevent collisions. The boats ran at half speed, and the fog whistles were sounded every few seconds. It was impossible to see 100 feet ahead. About one-half the usual number of boats were run on most of the ferries, and these took, on an average, double the time in making their trips. As the day was closing, the ferry-houses were crowded with people returning from work, and the spaces in front of the gates were filled with trucks and vehicles of all kinds, and a scene of confusion and noise was presented. Between 5 and 7½ last evening the boats went out loaded to an extent which suggested disaster, but fortunately none occurred.

There was great delay of the trains on the railroads with which the Jersey ferries connect, and bored and anxious passengers filled the waiting-rooms grumbling at the detention.

The North River was not much encumbered by ice, but in the East River this annoyance was added to the thick fog, making navigation doubly awkward. The boats on the Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets Ferries to Jersey City were barely able to average half the usual number of trips. From twenty minutes to a half hour was occupied in the passage, although one boat was said by a passenger to have taken an hour to cross in the morning. On this, as on other lines, however, more difficulty was experienced in entering the slips safely than in making the passage across the river, and the boats were often required to back out and start again.

Slow progress was made, and some accidents occurred. As the D. S. Gregory, of the Jersey City Ferry, Desbrosses-street line, was making her regular trip, she came into collision with the steamer Pavonia, of the Pavonia Ferry. The Gregory struck the Pavonia under the guard, on the ladies' cabin side of the boat. The Gregory lost her rail and suffered other slight damages, not enough, however, to prevent her running. The Pavonia was much injured, and her pilot was forced to run her into shallow water to prevent sinking. There were about thirty passengers on board at the time, a few of them ladies. They were naturally much frightened, and believed they would never reach the shore in safety. A steam-tug was afterward called to her assistance, and she was towed to her proper moorings at the Erie Long Dock. The Captain of the Pavonia states that he blew his whistle, and received no answer from the Gregory. This, he believes, caused the accident. He also charges that the Gregory kept on her course without rendering assistance. The pilot of the Gregory says that the fog was so thick that he could not see twenty feet ahead. When he heard the whistle of the other boat he moved very slowly and ordered a sharp look-out. When the Pavonia suddenly became visible in the fog he stopped and backed his boat. The Pavonia then ran across the Gregory's bows in a diagonal direction, carrying away with her the first rail. He is mystified as to how the Pavonia's side could have been stove in. He says the whistle of his boat was blown, and while blaming nobody, he believes that the Pavonia ferry-boats run too fast in a fog. There were not many passengers on the Gregory at the time of the collision. The damage to the Pavonia is estimated at $10,000.

The other lines avoided accident by running slowly, with a look-out in front of the pilot-house, and stopping to listen for the sound of the fog-bells, and sounding the alarm-whistles frequently.

On the Jersey Central Ferry, from Liberty-street, boats were run about every twenty minutes, three boats being on the line. Great care was used, and, with the exception of a collision with a bulkhead on the Jersey City side, by which one of the boats was a little scratched, there were no accidents to record during the day. The railroad trains with which this ferry connects were also compelled to wait.

On the Hoboken Ferry, from Barclay and Christopher streets, no accidents were reported. At least twice the usual time was required to cross, and only three boats were run.

At Fulton Ferry no accidents worthy of mention occurred, although there were several narrow escapes from collisions. Owing to the combined disadvantages of the fog, the floating ice, and the swift current, only three boats were run, and great delay and obstruction of travel the slip, and one boat was three-quarters of an were the result. It was very difficult to make hour in crossing.

At Hamilton and South Ferries, at 6 o'clock last evening, there were lines of trucks and horses three blocks long, and each boat went out loaded to its utmost capacity. There were only two boats on each ferry, and they averaged forty-five minutes in crossing.

After 6 o'clock in the morning the boats plying between Roosevelt-street and Broadway, Williamsburg, were withdrawn, and about hourly trips only were made by the Division-avenue Ferry to Grand-street, New-York. The 10 o'clock boat, Commodore Perry, after vainly attempting to cross to Grand-street, had her rudder broken by a heavy cake of ice, and had to put back to Williamsburg, transferring her passengers to the Nevada, which left her pier at 11½ o'clock, and after some difficulty and repeated stoppages, succeeded in making the trip. The Brooklyn boats crossed the river by the Fulton Ferry at long intervals, and were each time so crowded as to be almost dangerous. The Wall-street boats, although much delayed, succeeded in making fair trips. On the Greenpoint boats the trips were made at such long intervals as to be almost useless to persons traveling on business. The ice in the river added greatly to the difficulties of navigation.

The Sound Steamers.

Navigation in the harbor, yesterday, was attended with great danger. It was only attempted by steam vessels, and those were of the smaller species, such as ferry-boats and tugs. The fog was so thick as to render invisible objects ten feet distant. Boats belonging to all the Boston lines were due at 6 A. M., and none of them had put in an appearance at nightfall. The Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company—Neptune line, Pier No. 27—was expecting the side-wheel passenger steamboat Cambridge and the propeller freight-boat Thetis, a companion of the ill-fated Metis. Of the Fall River line, Pier No. 28, the side-wheel steamer Old Colony was due; of the Stonington line, Pier No. 40, the steamer Stonington; of the Norwich line, the City of Norwich; and the owners of the Metropolitan line were also looking out for one of their propeller freight-boats. No apprehensions were felt for their safety, their delay being entirely ascribed to the fog prevailing. It was supposed that they were lying at safe anchorage off Hell Gate, waiting for the fog to lift. The steam-boat Jesse Hoyt, which makes a regular connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to Long Branch, broke one of her wheels, Thursday night, on her trip to the City, and was forced to anchor in the bay. Travel to Long Branch was stopped in consequence, she being the only boat available.

The Staten Island boats of the North Shore line made their trips with great difficulty. The Thomas P. Way, on her 6 A. M. trip to the City, was obliged to land her passengers at Bergen Point, where they embarked in the cars of the Jersey Central Railroad for their place of destination. The passengers were thus delayed for two hours from business. The steamer ran through to the City on her second trip. Forced to back and stop her engines every few minutes to avoid collision with passing craft, she consumed one hour and a half, when her usual time is fifty minutes. The steamer Castleton to the same place made two trips in the forenoon, and was much delayed. Both boats contained a fair complement of passengers. There were many residents of Staten Island who remained over night in New-York.

How the Houses Were Flooded.

Among the many disagreeables attendant on the sudden thaw, not the least was the sudden flooding of houses, from the stoppage of the gutter pipes with ice. The snow on the roofs being suddenly melted, the flood of water could find no outlet, and in hundreds of cases people sleeping quietly in their beds were aroused in the early hours of the morning by streams of water pouring through ceilings, and down the walls, and swamping the floors of their chambers. Much damage was done in this manner, and many ludicrous incidents are reported. In one case, a whole hotel was roused up by the water, which had set back under the tin on the roof, pouring into the upper rooms.

A volunteer corps of workers being organized, a visit was paid to one of the rooms which had been most heavily visited, and three shivering figures, clothed in white, were discovered in the corners, each attempting to protect himself from the downpour with an umbrella. Very few houses escaped a drenching in some quarter; the thaw was so sudden and complete that wherever the snow had found a resting-place there was a stream of water pouring and seeking an outlet in every place but where it should have found one. A few careful householders had cleared the ice from their gutter-pipes during the day. These reaped the reward of their prudence in dry rooms and undisturbed sleep; but the prudent, as is generally the case, were in the minority.

Inundation of the City Hall.

During yesterday it was discovered that the melting snow on the roof of the City Hall was working its way into the building, and before anything could be done to stop the leak, streams of water were pouring into several of the rooms of that building. The Commissioner of Public Works had, some time ago, been informed of the leaky condition of the roof, but had neglected to send the plumbers until the season had become so cold that the men could not work in such an elevated position. Consequently, when the thaw set in yesterday, the melted snow found a number of places through which it could escape, independent of the gutters and leader pipes. These streams continued to flow during the day, to the annoyance of those who had to pass up and down the stairway, and to the great destruction of property. In a very short time the Governor's Room, the Commissioners of Jurors' room, the office of the Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, the rooms of the City Hall Keeper, the Station-house in the basement, were greatly damaged, besides being rendered dangerous in consequence of the loosening of the plaster-work and cornices. In the Governor's Room, the life-sized picture of Senator Morgan has been somewhat damaged by water; and in every room the carpets have been saturated.

The Mails Generally Keeping Good Time.

Notwithstanding the fog yesterday, and the state of the weather generally, the mails all arrived in good time, with the exception of that of Erie, which, as usual, was behind time about an hour.

The Fog in Brooklyn.

The day was dismal in Brooklyn. Daylight struggled through a fog so dense that it was impossible to distinguish objects at a distance of ten yards. Added to this was a perfect sea of slush. The fog lasted all day, and at the ferries its worst effects were strikingly visible. The streets leading to the ferries were choked up for blocks with wagons and other vehicles awaiting transportation. The line of waiting wagons at Fulton-street Ferry extended, at one time, almost a third of a mile back, there being at least 100 thus delayed.

The street cars made their usual trips, the liquid mass of snow, salt, and water through which they had to run offering no material impediment to their progress. The cars were crowded to their utmost capacity. The day was characterized by a general thaw, which at least had the effect of reducing the volume of snow that has worried man and beast since Christmas night.

Staten Island.

The condition of the roads on Staten Island yesterday was so bad that travel was almost entirely suspended. The fog and ice impeded navigation to a considerable extent, and the ferry-boats made trips only at long intervals.

The Suicide of Lawyer Morris—Coroner's Inquest Yesterday.

Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest on the body of Andrew Coles Morris, the lawyer who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, Thursday morning, at No. 197 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, the residence of Mr. Henry Glover, with whom the deceased was boarding. Deceased was nearly sixty years of age, and unmarried. His office was on Beekman-street. He was kind and generous in his disposition, and the only reason that could be assigned for his act of self-destruction, was a morbid apprehension that he would become insane. The jury returned a verdict of suicide committed during an attack of melancholia.

Incendiary Fire in Orange.

Yesterday morning another supposed incendiary fire occurred in Orange, N. J., which resulted in serious loss. Shortly before 2 o'clock the fire was discovered in the rear of J. P. Ennis & Co.'s cradle factory in Main-street. The fire spread no further than the factory, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. George Lindsley, who loses $2,000, and who is insured for $800 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark. Messrs. Ennis & Co. lose $5,000; insured for $3,800 in the Humboldt and American, of Newark, and the Ætna, of Hartford. It is stated by a private watchman that he saw a man running away from the building at about the time the fire commenced, and that he gave chase but could not overtake him.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Frightful Tragedy at Newark—A Woman Killed by Her Son-in-Law—Escape of the Assassin.

A horrible murder took place at Newark on Thursday night, which was not discovered until yesterday morning. The tragedy occurred at a liquor-saloon, No. 67 Jackson-street, kept by one John Murphy, who, with his wife, resided there. It appears that Mrs. Murphy's mother, Mrs. Margann Kane, aged about forty-five years, came to visit the family of her son-in-law on New-Year's Day, and remained at the house, intending to return to the house of her own parents, in River-street, yesterday. She had not been on good terms with her son-in-law, and it is said they had some angry words when she first arrived at his house on Wednesday, but there was no serious difficulty until Thursday, when Mrs. Kane and her daughter indulged too freely in drink. Murphy, who had been away from his place during the evening, came home between 10 and 11 o'clock, partially intoxicated, and commenced to quarrel with his wife. He charged her with being intoxicated, and she retorted with the same charge as to him. They finally engaged in a scuffle, and Murphy struck her some violent blows. Mrs. Kane stood quietly by, taking no part in the dispute or in the fight, but Murphy, after knocking his wife down, turned with great ferocity upon Mrs. Kane. He attacked her with an iron stove-lifter, and at the first blow felled her to the floor. She fell across a chair, and made no effort to rise or to defend herself, being in such a position that she could scarcely move. Murphy repeated his deadly blows with the iron, and crushed in her skull and face. Although she was still breathing, Murphy saw that she must soon expire, and, after turning with a threat upon his half-senseless wife, he hastily prepared for flight. Within half an hour he had gathered together a few things that he wanted to carry with him, and fled. He had not been heard of up to last evening, and there appeared to be little prospect, for the present, of finding any clue to his whereabouts. Mrs. Kane died shortly after midnight, and lay, yesterday morning, in the same spot, bathed in blood, when the place was viewed by the County Physician. He at once declared that the cause of death was the blows inflicted, according to Mrs. Murphy's statement, by her husband, and he ordered Coroner Vreeland to hold an inquest upon the remains.

The house was surrounded by a large crowd of dwellers in the neighborhood and others during the greater part of yesterday, and the most intense excitement and indignation prevailed. Within, the body of the murdered woman lay upon the floor, and the two little children of the murderer lay upon the bed with their wounded mother, who told the story of her husband's crime. The iron bar, with which the deed was done, which is about eight inches in length, and weighs nearly two pounds, was taken to the police station, where it now is.

Coroner Vreeland, who was ordered to hold an inquest upon Mrs. Kane's body, impaneled a jury, who visited the house where the murder was committed, and then adjourned to meet at the Court-house at 9 o'clock today.

The description furnished to the police for their guidance in looking for the murderer, is as follows: He is a short, stout man, thirty-four years of age; he is dark-complexioned, and, when last seen, wore a black coat, brown vest and pants, and slouch hat. He has relatives living in Chillicothe, Ohio, and it is surmised that he has gone thither. Bridget Murphy, the wife of the murderer, and Mary Pryor, one of the neighbors, were arrested last evening, and are held as witnesses.

Lecture by J. T. Fields on the Masters of the Situation.

Mr. J. T. Fields, of Boston, lectured last evening at the Association Hall, Twenty-third-street, on "Masters of the Situation." The lecturer commenced his discourse by stating that the actors, not the dreamers, were the successful men. Wellingtons and Bismarcks were not found every day. It was the persevering energy, the indomitable will, and unflinching courage which elevates the man and makes him stand out in such prominent relief above his less energetic and lethargic fellows. In the great Boston fire no man was found who was master of the situation. The Chief Engineer was a theorist, and you could not find such a set of useless officials outside of an asylum for idiots.

Mr. Fields gave a graphic description of a review of the army of the Potomac, when an old soldier, a grumbler amid all the plaudits lavished on McClellan, stamped him as "not master of the situation." None, said Mr. Fields, can be masters of the situation by indolence and laziness. The respect for the upper class, a sort of slavish worship of ancestry, is a great cause of loss of self-respect. One cannot move respectably without the adjuncts of society. Yet we find such men as Gen. Sheridan entering on his great campaign without a change of stockings, and Napier undertaking the command of an expedition to India on a half-hour's notice. Gen. Grant never made up his mind to be beaten. He never was necessitated to pen that humiliating dispatch of the French General, "We have met the enemy and we are theirs." Washington was not a sluggard; his brilliant career was the reward of untiring energy and perseverance. The great achievements of Edmund Burke were due to the same causes. The great début of Edmund Kean, in 1816, in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*, which took the theatrical world by surprise, was due to intense application and untiring study. The Adams family have sustained a reputation in this country second to none, and they owe it to their deep application and perseverance. O'Connell, Richard B. Sheridan, Charles Dickens, and all men who have made a name for themselves owe their success to devotion and intensity of purpose. Cyrus W. Field, whose name is inseparably associated with the great achievement of the century, the laying of the Atlantic cable, is a standard example of American pluck and persistency. He made fifty voyages across the Atlantic, and visited every capital in Europe to further the accomplishment of his grand dream, and though repeatedly baffled and almost overwhelmed with disappointments, he still persevered, and ultimately realized the saying of *Puck*, and put a "girdle round the world in forty minutes."

Mr. Fields was frequently applauded during the course of his lecture.

The New City Hall for San Francisco.

Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of hydraulic cement, also for rolled iron joists, will be received by the Board of City Hall Commissioners, at their office, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth streets, San Francisco, Cal., until 12 o'clock on Friday, the 20th of February next. Contractors in this vicinity who may be desirous of competing for the work, may see form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-street, in this City.

The Accident on the River—A Larceny and its Consequences.

Two soldiers on post duty at Governor's Island who had a pass to visit this City on Thursday, overran their time and brought up at the Battery about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. There was no means of reaching Governor's Island, and they eventually borrowed without leave a row-boat owned by Tim Collins, the boatman, of No. 3 Whitehall-place. The boat, a sixteen-foot working-boat, was half full of snow, and difficult to manage. While in midstream the boat was run into by the Staten Island ferry-boat Monticello and sunk. One of the soldiers, Paul Rayne, was picked up floating on a cake of ice, by a Hamilton ferry-boat. The other soldier was drowned. Rayne was taken to New-York on the ferry-boat, and was there arrested by Officer Harman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of larceny. He is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. It is expected that the military authorities will intercede for him.

The Fagin Murder Trial in Elizabeth.

Yesterday the trial of John Fagin for the murder of Chauncey Clum was resumed. The testimony of the physicians who made the post-mortem examination, and of Coroner Gibbs, having been received, the Prosecuting-Attorney called James T. Lane, the keeper of the saloon in which the murder occurred, who told the story of the tragedy. The examination and cross-examination of Lane occupied the greater part of the day. Edward C. Hinman was called, and gave some unimportant testimony about the situation of the house, and the point from which shots must have been fired to penetrate the front of the saloon, as the bullet-marks show they did. The Court adjourned until to-day, when Judge Depue's decision upon the question of the admissibility of Clum's ante-mortem statement will be announced.

Freak of a Well in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 1.

Rather a remarkable incident occurred to a well on the premises of Peter Hahn, in Winchester, Saturday night week. The well is about thirteen feet from top to bottom, has been used for many years, with an average stand of from one to two feet of water, yet, we believe, it has never entirely failed during the dryest weather. On Saturday evening the well contained its usual amount of water, but the next morning it had filled to the top and was running over. Mr. Hahn says his well is still full, but has ceased to overflow.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Lillian Edgarton will lecture next Monday evening at Steinway Hall on "Gossip."

The Burns Society is to celebrate the birthday of Scotia's bard by a dinner, at Sutherland's, on Friday evening, Jan. 24.

Sylvanus S. Townsend, of No. 31 Liberty-street, says he is not the Sylvanus S. Townsend on the pay-roll of the Board of Public Works.

Washington Andrews, aged sixteen, of No. 117 West Forty-seventh-street, while passing No. 24 Broad-street, yesterday, had his skull fractured by a piece of ice which fell from the roof the building.

Carl Nauman, thirty-two years old, of No. 49 Delancey-street, while shoveling snow off the roof of his house a week ago, fell into the street, and received injuries from which he died yesterday.

The report extensively circulated in morning journals that Mr. Whittemore has been appointed Chief Clerk to Mayor Havemeyer is without foundation. The new Mayor has not, as yet, made any appointments.

Andrew M. McFarland, a retired merchant, eighty-five years old, who had boarded at the Belmont Hotel for the past fifteen years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. His death resulted from natural causes.

Lewis E. Gofield, second mate of the American ship Black Hawk, was held in default of $1,000 bail by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of having brutally assaulted Andrew Stinwyst, a seaman, while at sea on the 21st of October last.

Collector Arthur postponed the civil service examination, which was to have been held yesterday, indefinitely, on account of numerous pressing duties which now demand his attention. The examination announced to be held on Monday had also been postponed.

The ninth anniversary of the death of Archbishop Hughes was celebrated yesterday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by a solemn requiem mass. The celebrant was Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, assisted by Rev. Fathers McNamara, deacon, and Farley, sub-deacon. Dr. McGlynn, and Rev. Fathers Curran and Kearney also assisted.

The officers of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., were installed last evening by Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, assisted by James E. Morrison, Master of Atlantic Lodge. The officers of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M., were also installed last evening.

Gen. Daniel C. Butterfield was knocked down at the corner of Spring and Hudson streets last evening, by a runaway team. Coroner Young, who was near at the time, assisted Gen. Butterfield to a drug-store in Hudson-street, where he was attended, and then taken to his home.

In the case of Henry D. Stover against Daniel M. Porter, reported as dismissed by default on the part of plaintiff, a few days since, Judge Monell has, on application of plaintiff's counsel, made an order opening the default, and restoring the case to the calendar, on the payment of costs of motion.

Capt. Edward Lynan was yesterday transferred from the Tenth to the Eighteenth Precinct, and Capt. John J. Ward from the Twenty-seventh to the Tenth Precinct. The Twenty-seventh Precinct will remain in charge of Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris until a new Captain is appointed in place of Capt. Cameron, deceased.

Mary Genney, aged thirty-two, a native of Germany, residing at No. 303 East Tenth-street, was found, yesterday, in Tompkins-square, suffering from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which she had taken for the purpose of committing suicide. She was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

On Thursday evening, George Livingstone, of No. 535 West Thirty-ninth-street, and a neighbor, named Patrick McDonough, quarreled, when Livingstone drew a knife and stabbed McDonough several times in the face. He was arrested and committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will this year give its annual *bal masqué et paré* at the Academy of Music on the night of Jan. 13. The Cercle Français is no novice in respect of carnivalistic entertainments, and there is every likelihood that, as a spectacle and a gathering, the approaching affair will be as entertaining as its predecessors.

The Eighteenth Precinct will act as guard of honor at the funeral of Capt. Cameron on Sunday, Capt. Bennett, of the Twelfth Precinct, in command. Two Sergeants, one roundsman, and ten patrolmen from each precinct will report to Capt. Copeland, at head-quarters, at 11½ A. M., and it is expected that a number of police officials from neighboring cities will be present.

William M. Kitchell, late clerk in the Seventh District Court, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Judge Lowe, charged with conspiracy to falsely procure the indictment of Joseph Steinhart, the present clerk, on a charge of perjury, and also for taking property belonging to the Corporation. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, and in default was sent to Ludlow-street Jail.

Mr. Frank Rollins, of No. 434 West Thirty-seventh-street, was found dead at the foot of the basement steps of No. 233 West Thirty-third-street, early yesterday morning, by Officer Bell, of the mounted squad. Mr. Rollins had, the night previous, attended a meeting of Zetland Chapter, R. A. M., of which he was a member, and, it is supposed, slipped and fell into the basement while on his way home.

The German Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District, last evening, reorganized for the ensuing year, and elected the following officers: President, F. Bernard; Vice-Presidents, F. M. Sanders and A. Froelich; Secretaries, E. Pfeiffer and Wm. Stockmeyer; Treasurer, T. Scheld; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Schenk. Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee—F. Bernhard, P. Loewenstein, A. Froehlich, T. Scheld, and J. Noa.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year, District-Attorney Britton has disposed of 281 criminal cases in Kings County.

The business of the City Court during the past year was twenty-five per cent. greater than that of 1871.

The Scrimshaw Pavement Company has appointed C. S. Suell superintendent of its street-cleaning department.

An election for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward will be held on the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman J. P. Walter.

It is stated that the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn intend to enter upon a vigorous campaign against the policy and other gambling shops in the city.

John Wollney, of No. 747 Atlantic-avenue, and Wm. Kassen, of No. 1,792 Fulton-avenue, were arrested yesterday for dealing in manufactured tobacco without having paid the special tax.

Miss Marcella King, aged twenty years, died suddenly New-Year's evening, while receiving calls at the residence of Mr. John J. Kenney, No. 64 President-street. The cause of her death was heart disease.

A question of the validity of the contract with the Scrimshaw Pavement Company for street-cleaning is raised, on the ground that the price exceeds the amount of money appropriated for that purpose. The Controller is in doubt about the matter.

There is an interesting quarrel going on between the Tax Collector and the Board of City Works for the possession of the Tax Collector's quarters in the City Hall building, which the City Board desire to appropriate for the use of the Street Department.

In the suit of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company against the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday decided that the plaintiffs were entitled as creditors to a share in the assets of the insolvent bank.

A little after 8 o'clock last night, Mr. David D. Hyde, residing at No. 232 Tompkins-avenue, while on his way home was knocked down near the corner of Lexington and Nostrand avenues by three men, who robbed him of forty-five dollars and made their escape. Mr. Hyde says he would be able to identify the men. The officers are after them.

LONG ISLAND.

The Kelsey excitement still continues at Huntington. On Thursday, Miss Julia Smith, the lady who infatuated Kelsey, was examined before Justice Montfort, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Patrick McCormick, shot at Roslyn, Long Island, on New-Year's night by Officer John Allen, was resumed yesterday. Dr. Bogart, of Roslyn, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, testified that he found the ball entered the left breast, striking the collar-bone, and, glancing downward, lodged in the pit of the stomach. Mr. Smith Williams' testimony and that of Constable Allen differed very little from that already published. Yesterday morning the man Lambert, who was the cause of all the trouble, was arraigned before Justice Searing on the charge of assault and battery, and after examination was committed to the County Jail for six months.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The revival meetings, which have been in progress for some time past in the North Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal Church, are still continued with gratifying results.

The following appointments have been made by the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons in regard to the management of affairs at Sing Sing: Agent and Warden, Gaylord B. Hubbell, of Sing Sing; Clerk, George Gifford, of New-York; Store-keeper, J. Holly Platt, of Sing Sing; Kitchen-keeper, Samuel S. Anser, of Sing Sing; Keepers, John B. Clapp, John H. Nutter, Wm. Jones, Allen C. Yeomans, Benjamin Leggett, Thorn Anderson, Wm. McKinney, George N. Mott, Henry Barrett, and Robert Andrews, all of Sing Sing; Guards, Walter Bishop, John McLean, and Leander See, all of Sing Sing.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Education of Jersey City has ordered the flues in the school-houses to be repaired to prevent a recurrence of fires.

The Clinton Road Commission have resolved to have a conference with the Street Committee of the Newark Common Council in order to have the streets of both municipalities constructed upon a common plan.

Personal.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Hon. Geo. J. Whitney, of Rochester; Hon. William R. Roberts, of New-York, and James Boyce, of Montreal, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. B. Mullett, of Washington; O. N. Cutter, of New-York, and W. M. Hall, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Senator H. A. Corbitt, of Oregon, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. H. Prince, Col. L. L. Livingstone, Col. R. F. O'Berne, of the United States Army, and Gen. C. A. Sherman, of Albany, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Horace Porter, of Chicago; Col. J. M. Van Buskirk, of Lansingburg; Col. S. Whitney, of Niagara Falls; Col. Henry P. Greene, of Boston; Col. S. W. Johnson, of Kansas, and D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressman T. C. Platt, of Owego; Gen. Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburg; S. Druillard, of Buffalo; Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Washington, D. C.; Senator L. M. Morrill, and Congressmen Eugene Hale and Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Alex. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Gen. Justus White, of Chicago, and Capt. T. J. Wint, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Marriage as Atonement for Wrong.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Dec. 26.

A few days ago a man named Spencer was intrusted by a lady at one of the San Francisco hotels with $400 in greenbacks, which he was to exchange for gold and return her the proceeds. Instead of returning he ran off with the money, but was subsequently arrested. During the examination in the Police Court it transpired that the man "was willing to marry his victim rather than go to State Prison," and that the woman was willing to compromise on that basis. She was, however, advised to the contrary by the police, and the prisoner was held to answer. A few weeks ago the San Francisco papers gave the particulars of a weak-minded girl being kidnapped by a ruffian and kept in a half-starved condition under the wharves for several days. She was subsequently rescued by the police, and the villain arrested. He, too, was willing to marry her rather than go to prison, and the attorneys, Judge, and all concerned united in encouraging the infamous proposition, and the criminal was released and the parties married.

A Silent New-Year's Dinner.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Chronicle, Jan. 2.

The fourteen deaf male mutes resident in Allentown were yesterday entertained by Mr. John Van Kirk, Jr., at his residence on Fifth-street, near Chew, in honor of New-Year's Day, and also the birthday of Mr. Edwin Seager, bookbinder. From noon until midnight these silent gentlemen amused themselves in their peculiar fashion, they being capable of all talking at the same time without making any great disturbance—an advantage they enjoy over their fellow-citizens of looser tongues. They had a good, jolly time of it without annoying anybody by loud conversation. The guests thus publicly thank Mr. Van Kirk, Jr., for his elegant hospitality.

Death of Three Sisters in Vermont.

From the Montpelier Journal, Jan. 1.

A remarkable case was the death of three sisters in Brattleboro last week. These sisters have long lived together, and were highly respected in the circle in which they moved. The first death was that of Mrs. S. A. Smiley, which occurred on the 21st day of November. This lady was the youngest of the trio, being fifty-six years old. Her disease was inflammation of the bowels. On Tuesday, Dec. 17, Mrs. A. N. Smith, the oldest, aged sixty-two, died of lung fever, and ere her remains had scarcely been deposited in the church-yard, the third, and only remaining one of the sisters, Miss Ellen S. Ranger, aged fifty-nine, died, on the 20th inst., of typhoid fever.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases.—3693, Conolly vs. Allen; 3694, Saxton vs. Wetherell et al.; 3701, Cochran vs. Courtney; 3778, McDonald vs. Leask et al.; 3782, Palmer vs. Ryder; 3786, Fleishhaver vs. Reed; 3789, Arnold et al. vs. Haw, Jr.; 3790, Arnold et al. vs. Hoffman; 3795, Wolton vs. Buckman et al.; 3797, Chambers vs. Shattuck; 3798, Buckman vs. Finck; 3799, Ahrens et al. vs. Ullner; 3801, Cavanagh vs. The United States Patent Wool Company; 3802, Nugent vs. Haas et al.; 3804, Weddegen et al. vs. May et al.; 3805, Arnold et al. vs. De Wolf; 3806, Hinchman et al. vs. Grahn. Argument Calendar—2796, Bonnell vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; 3558, Hindborg vs. The Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States; 3736, The Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Steinberg et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 3.

By Judge Ingraham.

D. C. Hughson vs. Henry Bell; receiver appointed. The exemption is limited to $250.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Judge Monell.

The Ready-roofing Company vs. Lyle; motion to open default, and stay of proceedings granted.

Gregory vs. Gregory; order granted.

Hass vs. O'Brien; motion granted.

Rosenplatt vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Judge Larremore.

Devoe vs. Knappel; reference ordered.

Williams vs. Williams; motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Poten vs. Bernard et al.; reference ordered.

Grindler vs. Dorsey; motion denied.

Hecht vs. Flecke; defendant ordered to appear before referee.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Cattle receipts today were 706 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 5,082 head or 296 cars, against 90 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow and dragging, and but few buyers were in attendance, the soft weather causing most of them to be shy of carrying much stock for the balance of the week. The yards are to be cleared of every head by shipments. The only sales today were 118 head of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,111 to 1,545 lbs., at $5@$6 75. The Sheep and Lambs receipts today were 1,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 2,400 head for the same time last week; all the offerings were disposed of, and the market closed firm at ¼c.@½c. advance on last week's closing rates; Canada Lambs, $6 75@$7; Canada Sheep, $5 75@$6 25; Western Sheep, $5@$6 75, according to quality. Hogs—Receipts today were 3,900 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 19,900 head, against 22,000 head for the same time last week. The market was 10 ₱ cent. better than yesterday, and the supply was not equal to the demand. Nearly every head in the pens was sold. Sales, 4,000 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 175 lbs. to 200 lbs., at $4 25@$4 35, one lot of choice Pigs bringing a shade higher figures.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 50@$6 50; Choice, $7 50@$8. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., $1 22 spot; $1 23¼ February; No. 3 do., $1 07; Rejected, 92½c.@95c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 30⅝c., spot; 31⅝c., February; Rejected, 28¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 at 24¼c.; Rejected, 21c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 66½c.@67c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 64½c.@65c.; No. 3 Fall, 52½c.@55c. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales at $11 40. Lard easier and quiet; sales at $6 95, spot; $7 30, March, ₱ cwt. Hams—Demand light and holders firm; prices unchanged; other Meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs firmer at $4 30@$4 40; mostly at $4 35. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat slow of sale but prices unaltered; only sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 31c. at East St. Louis, on track; 32½c.@33½c. at East St. Louis, in elevator; 34½c.@35c. in St. Louis warehouse. Oats—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2 at 27c. on east-side track. Barley and Rye nothing done. Whisky quiet at 90c. Pork nominal at $11 75. Dry-salted Meats quiet; loose Shoulders, 3¾c.@3⅞c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; packed lots Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Lard nominal at 6½c.@7c. Hogs higher; sales at $3 25@$3 80, mostly at $3 50@$3 70. Cattle dull at $3@$5 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Cattle—Market opens fairly active; supply of Beeves moderate, being thus far 300 cars; average quality fair; market rules strong and higher; an advance of from ½c.@¾c. has been obtained; the range has been from 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows—Receipts moderate; demand moderate; prices range from $35@$65; Extras bring from $70@$80. Sheep—The supply has not been equal to the demand, but a large supply is near at hand; the market is weaker; receipts thus far, 11,400 head; sales of fine wool Sheep at 6c.@7½c.; coarse wool, 7¼c.@8c. Lambs scarce and wanted at any price. Hogs—Scarcely enough done to form a market.

TOLEDO, Jan. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 80@$1 81; Extra, $1 83; Amber Michigan, $1 67½@$1 68; January, $1 68; February, $1 72; last half February, $1 73; No. 1 Red, $1 68@$1 69; No. 2 Red, $1 62@$1 64; January, $1 62; No. 3 Red, $1 50; Rejected, $1 30. Corn firmer and higher; High Mixed, 37½c.; buyer January, 39c.; seller May, 44c.; White, 38c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 32½c. Clover-seed, $5 10@$5 15. Dressed Hogs declining; sales at $4 25@$4 35, dividing on 180 lbs., all weights, $4 40. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—None.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 65. Corn unchanged; sales of 5 cars at 59c.@60c. Barley held at $1 02@$1 04 for Canada; sales of 17,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for Botted, and $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchange. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Flour moderately active: Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 30; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Minnesota do., $8 15@$8 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $8 25@$9; Fancy, $9 30@$10 30. Wheat in fair demand; Western Red, $1 90@$1 93; Amber, $1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 70@$1 75; White, $2. Corn in fair demand; Old Yellow, 65c.; New Yellow and Mixed, 63c.@64c. Oats steady; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 45c.@47c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 17c. Whisky unchanged at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—Flour firm, in good demand and unchanged in price. Grain unchanged. Live Hogs firm; $4 05 offered for heavy, holders asking $4 10; receipts, 1,100 head. Provisions in fair demand, and steady. Pork, $12. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. Bulk Meats, 15 to 30 days in salt—Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6¼c., loose; ¼c. higher packed for round lots. Lard—Choice Leaf, 7¾c.; Keg, 8¼c. Green Meats nominal. Whisky steady at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Grain firm; unchanged. Butter steady. Pork held firmly at $12, spot. Lard quiet; Kettle, 7¼c.@7½c.; Steam, 7c.@7¼c.; sales at $7 05@$7 10 ₱ cwt. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@6c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c.; Green Shoulders, $3 40 ₱ cwt.; sales Clear Rib at 5¼c.; Hams, 7¾c.@9c. for 18 and 14 pound averages. Live Hogs steady at $3 75@$3 90, principally at $3 80@$3 85; receipts, 10,000 head. Whisky firm at 88c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Lake Imports—Flour, 3,200 barrels; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn 26,400 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Flour steady at yesterday's advance. Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 [illegible]; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat strong but unsettled; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 42@$1 45; White Michigan, $1 85@$1 90; White Canada Winter, $1 85@$1 95. Corn steady at 52c. for No. 2; sales 5,000 bushels at 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c., and No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western No. 2, 85c.@90c.; fair sales at the above figures. Rye held at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Prime Winter Western, $1@$1 20; Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance of the market unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19⅜c.; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 6,234 bales; gross, 7,175 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,600 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 167,715 bales; weekly net receipts, 25,601 bales; gross, 31,880 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,233 bales; to the Continent, 11,621 bales; coastwise, 4,381 bales; sales, 27,400 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,686 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,307 bales; coastwise, 1,606 bales; sales, 2,488 bales; stock, 84,609 bales; weekly net receipts, 24,099 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19,689 bales; to the Continent, 2,130 bales; coastwise, 7,082 bales; sales, 10,287 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 21. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 at 25¼c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 60c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 72c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Wheat—Market unchanged; milling demand steady; sales of 1 car White State, in bags, $2. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn steady; Western Mixed firmly held at 65c. Barley dull; sales of 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 78c. Oats unchanged; moderate demand; sales of 700 bushels State, in bags, at 51½c.; 1 car No. 2 do. at 48c., delivered.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton strong; Good Ordinary, 17½c.@17⅝c.; net receipts, 3,847 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,621 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 71,019 bales; weekly, net receipts, 11,594 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,941 bales; coastwise, 4,074 bales; sales, 6,900 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 2,971 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,367 bales; coastwise, 1,072 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 41,000 bales; weekly net receipts, 17,025 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,383 bales; coastwise, 6,069 bales; sales, 12,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 72; No. 2 do. at $1 70. Corn steady; High Mixed, 46c.; Low Mixed, 45c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c. Petroleum in improved demand, but prices unchanged.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 89; No. 1 White, $1 78½; Amber Michigan, $1 63½. Corn dull and lower; Yellow, 41c. Oats steady. Dressed Hogs, $4 50@$4 55. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower at 55c. Oats in fair demand and lower; sales at 43c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Sides at 6c.@6¼c. Lard dull and nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; New 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ ₱ cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £28,000. Consols closed at 91¾@92 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 51.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 53f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, November and December, at 10 3-16d., and from Savannah or Charleston, October and November, at 10 5-16d.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. for California White Club, and 12s.@12s. 3d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat since the last report have been 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales today, 8,000 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn since the last report have been 5,000 quarters, including 1,000 American.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles. Common Resin, 9s. 6d.@9s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 3—Evening.—Sperm-oil, £92@£94. Turpentine, 42s.@42s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum, 53f. for fine Pale American.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:47 | Moon sets..11:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:33 | Gov. Island.12:21 | Hell Gate...1:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Oceanic, (Br.,) Bristow, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Abeona, (Br.,) Hamilton, Glasgow, E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Barks Insulan, (Norw.,) Mockelbost, Exeter, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Thames, (Br.,) Howes, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Idia, (Br.,) Romane, Gibraltar and Malaga, Slocovich & Co.; Fende, (Ger.,) Timmerman, Odessa, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Ella M. Tucker, Tucker, Havanna, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Schrs. Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Richmond, Slaght & Petty; C. Holmes, Potter, Perth Amboy.

Arrived.

Ship Arundel Castle, (of Liverpool,) Freebody, Calcutta Sept. 21, and Sand Heads 24th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Perces Hinkley, Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., 17 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to R. D. Fairchild. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Leona, (of Granville, N. S.,) Havener, Aux Cayes 28 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackeray—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds., with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales. Dec. 22, lat. 34 30, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Amazon, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro.

Schr. Fred S. Webb, McDonald, Campo Bello, N. B., 13 ds., with 350 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to master.

SUNSET—No wind. A dense fog has prevailed the entire day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. today, steamer Norman, from Philadelphia, and bark R. A. Allen, from Philadelphia; also, steamer Flag, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. brig Adele, from St. Johns, P. R.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—The schr. Joseph & Franklin, from New-York, for this port, which arr. here, was fast in the ice in the Breakwater for 3 ds.; lost her small anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from Baltimore, and schr. W. A. Levering, from Wood's Hole.

Cld. barks Maria, San Sebastian, Esmeraldo, and Douglas' Castle, for Liverpool; and schrs. Ada Richards, for Barbados, and Oconee, for Nassau. The steam-ship Saragossa reports that on Jan. 1, north of Cape Hatteras, she saw a three-masted schr. lying on her port beam ends, with a signal of distress flying; name unknown.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 2.—Arr. schr. R. W. Emerson, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Eddie Pierce and Flora Condon. The schr. John Boynton has taken in her cargo, and is ready for sea the first favorable wind. She was not damaged in her hull.

10 A. M., calm and clear.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, for New-York.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 1.—Sld. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, for New-York, via Progreso and Havana.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The National steam-ship, The Queen, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at this port today.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York Dec. 17, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The Cunard line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York Dec. 25, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE
MERCANTILE AGENCY
REFERENCE BOOKS
DESTROYED BY THE FIRE
CHRISTMAS EVE.

The undersigned, while lamenting the pecuniary loss suffered by the burning of the *ENTIRE EDITION OF THEIR JANUARY REFERENCE BOOK* in the New-York fire of the 24th ult., have the satisfaction to announce to the public that

NO PART OF THEIR RECORDS HAS BEEN LOST.

That they have also clean proofs of the whole printed matter, and expect to reprint and

FURNISH COPIES
of the
Reference Book the First Week in February,

When they will be able to offer a much more complete book than ever before, in the respect that it will contain ALL THE CHANGES OF THE NEW YEAR, and be CORRECTED UP TO THE VERY OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE. Until which time subscribers will have at their command detailed information from every part of the country on record at their offices.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
R. G. DUN & CO.,
DUN, WIMAN & CO.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have manufactured, expressly for the present
HOLIDAY SEASON,
HOUSE COATS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
RAILWAY RUGS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
SILK AND MERINO
UNDER-WEAR,
GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE,
Including
Buttons, Buttoners, and Cleaners.
Revillon and Chasseur Braces,
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,
LINEN AND SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS,
With Initials and Monograms.
LONDON AND PARIS
SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, AND CHARMS.
UMBRELLAS AND CANES,
&c., &c., &c.,
ELEGANT FOR PRESENTS.
No. 637 BROADWAY.

$500,000 DISTRIBUTION
GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.
10,000 Cash Gifts, $500,000.
CAPITAL GIFT, $100,000.
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of March 16, 1871, the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is hereby announced to come off in the great hall of the Public Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will be employed, and the enormous sum of

$500,000 in Currency

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders in 10,000 Gifts, every one of which will be cash.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each,	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each,	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each,	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each,	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 each,	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each,	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. To provide means for this magnificent and praiseworthy undertaking, One Hundred Thousand Tickets, and no more, will be sold at the following prices:

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2 50. Eleven Whole Tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 574 for $5,000; 1,160 for $10,000; 2,350 for $20,000; and 6,000 for $50,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

This Third Gift Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any one who wants it.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to HON. THO. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President P. L. K.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary P. L. K.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, &c., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Sunday Literature.

ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?
The Churchman $3
Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. 713 B'way. All a Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 3 mos. 50c.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, Brooklyn, New-York. Best known preparation of WHEAT for health, and excellence for general family use and invalids. For sale by all grocers. Pamphlets sent free.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy about her work, and of genteel appearance; has reference from several of our leading families. Apply at the Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.